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Nazi Drives on Key Soviet Cities Said Slowed Down

London, July 15.

THE three-pronged German offensive against the Soviet Union, directed against Leningrad, in the north, Moscow, in the centre, and Kiev, in the south, appears to have been slowed down by the vigorous opposition put up by Soviet forces during the past few days.

Today, three days after the sweeping German claims of a complete break-through of the Stalin Line "all points", and "imminent threats" to Leningrad and Kiev, the German high Command communique laconically announces that "operations in the east are making continual progress".

Moscow announces that stubborn fighting continued in the north-western and western directions of the front, while in other sectors no important fighting took place and no substantial changes occurred in the position of the troops.

The Soviet Air Force during last night was extremely active and heavily bombed mechanized units of the enemy and raided refineries and oil fields at Ploesti (Rumania).

A Soviet communique states: "One infantry and two artillery regiments of German-Rumanian forces invaded Soviet territory. Soviet artillery struck hard at the head of the column and simultaneously our armoured cars also attacked an enemy infantry column with cross machine-gun fire. Panic spread through the Nazi column. Lorries, horses and soldiers were in confusion as Soviet artillery hastened to the place and turned the enemy's own guns against them.

"Later, results of the battle were ascertained.

"The German infantry regiment and artillery regiment were wiped out, as were thre batteries. Fifty-six guns were captured, together with eighty heavy lorries with ammunition, 600 carts, 1,000 horses, whippet tanks, many machineguns, and great quantities of rifles, shells and other ammunition.

"Several square kilometres were covered with enemy killed and other ammunition.

"Several square kilometres were covered with enemy killed and wounded".—Reuter.

Finnish Claims

Helsinki, July 15.

The latest communique issued by the Finnish High Command claims that at some points Finnish troops have penetrated a distance of 60 kilometres to the enemy's rear, and that the odvance is continuing.

"At 3 p.m. on the 10th," the communique states, "our troops advanced to attack, after artillery preparation, the enemy's strongly fortified positions at Ladoga and Karelia. In spite of the enemy's stubborn resistance, our troops broke through his positions at several points.

"Taking advantage of the success thus achieved, our troops have penetrated into the enemy's rear at some points to a distance of 60 kilometres from our present frontier. The advance continues."—Reuter.

Nazi Panzer Units Said Pushing to Smolensk

Berlin, July 15.

The Nazi panzer column which yesterday was alleged to have broken through the new Russian defences east of Vitebsk drove eastward today towards Smolensk, gateway to Moscow, according to military reports. Nazi reports from the front said that the panzer column was taking the same route which Napoleon used when he led his Grand Army in 1812 to Moscow from Smolensk. A German spokesman said that the new Russian defence lines crumbled with "bloody losses for the enemy" and that the advance on the vital central sector was paced by swift German approaches to Leningrad in the north and Kiev in the south.

Bitter Fighting Reported

German forces breached the Stalin Line on the northern front on Sunday in bitter fighting marked by hand-to-hand encounters, the official news agency D.N.B. reported yesterday.

During bitter fighting near Opotschka, one of the northernmost points of the Stalin Line, German troops encountered strongly built field fortifications, said D.N.B. Firing positions were constructed of concrete and had to be blown up with high explosives before the Nazis could capture them, said the report.

Two firing positions were taken by storm, said D.N.B., thus creating a breach about 600 yards wide in the line. The opening was quickly extended over a considerable area by German reinforcements who swept in behind the shock troops.

Advance on "St. Petersburg"

German troops who were "advancing on St. Petersburg" yesterday won further territory after overcoming Soviet bunkers and scattered Russian troops the official news agency D.N.B. reported here.

German troops were exploiting the break-through of the Stalin Line on Saturday and continued an "irresistible" advance across the Dnieper river and the upper Duena river, said D.N.B.

Retreating Soviet troops sought in vain to offer resistance but suffered heavy losses and lost positions in the Vitebsk area, the news agency reported.

Alleged Soviet Losses

D.N.B. said that the Soviet air force on Sunday lost 1667 planes, of which 82 were shot down in air battles or by anti-aircraft fire, while the remainder were destroyed on the ground.

The Luftwaffe also continued to bomb military objectives within the city of Kiev, setting fire to warehouses, destroying the water works and derailing trains, thereby preventing transportation of troops, said D.N.B.

German authorities here, meanwhile, said that there was no confirmation, whatever of overseas reports which alleged that the Germans had entered Kiev.—United Press.

Germans Said Thrown At Dnieper River

London, July 15.

Red Army troops have crossed the Dnieper River at several points and have already thrown the Germans back for 18 miles, the Exchange Telegraph's Moscow correspondent reported today.

The Western Army, command by Marshal Timoshenko, has began an offensive at several points north of Rogachev and has crossed the Dnieper River, Exchange Telegraph said.

After crossing the river, the Russians swept the Germans back for 18 miles in some areas, the English agency reported.

Moscow yesterday officially reported the recapture of the key cities of Zhlobin and Rogachev on the Dnieper River.—United Press.

U.S. to Send Maize To Britain

New York, July 15.

Completion of arrangements, to ship to Great Britain 2,250,000 bushels of Government-owned maise under the Lease-Lend Act within a few weeks was announced by a spokesman of the Commodity Credit Corporation yesterday.

He also stated that negotiations were in progress for shipment of naval stores under the same act.—Reuter.

Britain And Russia Allies, Says Churchill

London, July 15.

The Soviet Union and Great Britain were formally proclaimed Allies by Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, in a statement in the House of Commons today.

The Prime Minister prefixed his statement with a view words about the business of the house.

"I am somewhat concerned", he declared, "with the effects produced abroad and overseas by a recent two-day debate on production. Statements that our industry is only working to 75 per cent. of some unspecified standard, and that the Ministry of Aircraft production is in a chaos from top to bottom tend to give the impression in the United States and the Dominions, particularly Australia, that these are very ill-managed and we are not doing our best.

"Serious Harm"

"Such statements do serious harm wherever they go. Moreover, they do not at all represent the immense and well-directed effort which is yielding remarkable results in almost every field of war production, and they do far from justice to the President of the Board of Trade's tenure of the Ministry of Supply.

"I very much regret that it was not possible for me, on account of many other things, to be present throughout the debate. It is obviously not possible for considered ministerial answers to be made to such charges on the spur of the moment. It is not like ordinary party peacetime debates.

"These are very serious times. I have read thoroughly the official reports of the debate and have given directions that allegations of any serious substance should be sent to the departments concerned (cheers). In order that they may be examined.

"I propose shortly to have a further day's debate on these matters in a public session and will myself endeavour to make full and comprehensive statement on the whole question, insofar as the public interest permits in a public session.

"I hope by this means to remove any mistaken impression which might be doing us harm in any part of the world."

Turning to Russia the Prime Minister said: "Towards the end of last week it became possible to make a solemn agreement between the British and Russian Governments carrying with it the full assent of the British and Russian peoples and the Great Dominions of the Crown for united action against a common foe (cheers).

No Separate Peace

"Both the British and Russian Governments have undertaken to continue the war against Hitlerite Germany and to help each other as much as possible and not to make peace separately. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, and our Ambassador in Moscow, Sir Stafford Cripps, were indefatigable in carrying matters to a swift conclusion.

"The agreement which has been signed and the text of which has been published cannot fail to exercise a highly beneficial and potent influence upon the future of the war. It is of course an alliance and the Russian people are now our Allies (cheers).

"With his usual commanding wisdom Gen. Smuts has made a comment which, as it entirely represents the view of His Majesty's Government. I should like now to repeat:—

"'Nobody can say we are now in league with the communists and are fighting the battle of communism,' he said. 'More fitly can neutralists and fence sitters be charged with fighting the battle of Naziism. If Hitler in his insane megalomania has driven Russia to fight, Hitler made her his enemy and not us friendly to her creed, just as previously he treacherously made her his friend without embracing her communism."

Polish-Soviet Agreement

"The Foreign Secretary has also been instrumental in bringing about a very great measure of agreement between the Soviet state and the Polish Republic (cheers).—Reuter.

Strong Soviet Centre Halts Germans

Vichy, July 15.

Military analysts here yesterday said that Russian resistance in the centre has virtually halted the German drive there, necessitating efforts to filter in around the edges of the Pripet marshes.

In battle for Leningrad was imminent with a dual menace by the Finns from the Karelian peninsula and by the Germans from the southwest.

The Germans, having turned from Lake Peipus to the north at the Esthonian frontier, have cut off retreat of the Russian Army and Navy forces in northern Esthonia, chiefly from the newly acquired naval bases of Tallinn and Port Baltic. Russians at those places can escape only by sea, where German torpedo and motor boats were patrolling to prevent evacuation, it was reported.

The Germans yesterday were reported turning from Lake Peipus to the south and east, supported by tanks, toward Pskov, which is an important hinge in the Stalin Line.

Analysts confirmed reports the Russians were evacuating Cernauti and had left a zone of desolation and total destruction. Even the biggest industrial plants, power plants, railway tracks and stations were wrecked. The Russians thus delayed the German advance by creating a zone of absolute ruin and marking a high point in tactics of destruction, said military analysts here.—United Press.

Spanish Town Reported Bombed

Gibraltar, July 15.

Bombs were dropped at Ronda, 40 miles from Gibraltar, early yesterday, according to telephonic reports from Ronda. An Italian bomber is reported to have crashed at Los Barrios, 12 miles from Gibraltar.—Reuter.

Free French Leader in Cairo

General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, is here shown in Cairo in conversation with General Sir Archibald Wavell and General Catroux, who took a leading part in the armistice negotiations with the Vichy French in Syria. General de Gaulle had returned from a visit to Khartoum, when this picture was taken. In Khartoum he had inspected Free French forces who had seen active service in Eritrea.

Allies Enter Beirut After Signing of Armistice

London, July 14.

ALLIED troops have entered Beirut, states a message from Haifa. French troops will be granted full honours under the Syrian armistice terms issued in Cairo at noon. Under 22 points of the armistice agreement issued in Vichy, French troops and French nationals will be repatriated from Syria by sea in French transports.

All Allied prisoners are to be released immediately. The choice whether to join the Allied forces or be repatriated is to be left to the individual says a Vichy message.

The fact that the armistice had been signed spread like wildfire through Jerusalem and expressions of satisfaction were heard on every side. It is now hoped that a speedy political settlement will follow in Syria, coupled with resumption of profitable trade relations which were cut off ever since the French collapse last year.

In this connection it is expected that one of the first tasks which the authorities will concentrate on will be that of solving Syria's economic problems and ensuring that apart from the resumption commodities will quickly reach all parts of the country where they are most needed. This applies particularly to those centres which hitherto the Allies have been unable to supply owing to their being in Vichy hands.—Reuter.

Armistice Signed

Acre, July 15.

The Syrian Armistice Convention was officially signed and ratified by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and General de Verdillac at 7.55 p.m., yesterday evening.

Proceedings for the formal signature of the armistice convention started early yesterday morning. General Catroux, the French leader, was the first to arrive at 10.10 a.m., followed half an hour later by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and Lt.-General Lavalack. Apart from senior staff officers and official war correspondents, no one was admitted to the Sidney Smith Barracks, and the actual conference between the military chiefs on both sides was, of course, in camera. A guard of cavalrymen at the gateway sprang smartly to attention as, at 11.05 a.m., Vichy's General de Verdillac and his Chief-of-Staff drove up in a silver-grey limousine.—Reuter.

Petain's Message

London, July 15.

"After a month of stubborn but unequal fighting in Syria we are compelled to lay down arms," says Marshal Petain in a message to troops of the Levant, according to a Vichy despatch to the official German news agency.

"France has never ceased to follow you with love and pride in this unjust war," says Marshal Petain. "She bows before your sacrifices. In these days you will continue to give proof of your unswerving loyalty to France. She will be ever grateful to you who have shed your blood for her."

In an appeal to the population of the Levant, Marshal Petain says: "As a result of an unjust attack, as the victim of an unequal struggle, France is living in the Levant through dark hours which are as painful to her as to you. To you who have placed your destinies in her hands she is permanently attached, and assures you of her gratitude for your loyalty. Whatever incalculable future you may have in store, preserve France in your hearts."—Reuter.

Patrol Activity At Tobruk

Cairo, July 15.

Offensive patrols from the garrison at Tobruk have again been active, according to a communique issued by British Headquarters here.

"One patrol", it states, "was so successful that it was incorrectly interpreted by the enemy as a serious attempt to break out of Tobruk."—Reuter.

British Shipping Losses Decrease During June

London, July 15.

Mercantile shipping losses during June totalled 79 British, Allied and neutral ships, representing 329,296 tons, the Admiralty announced today.

This is good news in the Battle of the Atlantic, for the figures show a substantial decrease on losses during May, and are the lowest for an month since January.

The figures are lower than those for May by 25 ships, representing 168,551 tons.

Losses for June were less than in any month during the last twelve months excepting January.

Total Losses

Total losses of merchant shipping during the whole war are 1,738 vessels, representing 7,118, 122 tons. The losses are made up as follows:—1,078 British ships, totalling 4,585,122 tons; 334 Allied ships, totalling 1,498,047 tons; and, 326 neutral ships, totaling 1,014,943 tons.

In presenting these figures, the Admiralty announces that after today it is not proposed to continue to publish shipping losses due to enemy action at regular intervals because valuable information is by this means given the enemy.

In well-informed circles it is explained that the enemy has gone further and further afield in efforts to find new hunting grounds for British ships.

"He continues to make just as fantastic claims as ever, in the hope of finding out what really happened, as reports of his U-boat commanders and airmen are necessarily inconclusive," it is stated.

"Hitherto we have obliged him by giving these monthly figures, and we do not intend to do so in the future.

"It can be assumed that Hitler is disappointed with the results so far of his maximum effort against Britain's shipping this year.

"The better figures for June are grievous and heavy, though they do give hope for decreasing figures in the future," state these quarters.

The total Axis tonnage captured, sunk or scuttled from the start of the war to July 10, 1941, is estimated in London at 3,371,000 tons.—Reuter.

Air Raid Precautions In Australia

Sydney, July 15.

Blackout tests and other air raid precautions are being rapidly pushed forward both here and in Melbourne. A conference on civil defence will be held shortly.—Reuter.

R.A.F. Again Over North, West Germany

London, July 15.

R.A.F. bombers attacked targets in western and north-western Germany last night. The attacks were concentrated on Bremen and Hanover, extensive fires were started and much damage done in both cities. A smaller force also attacked the docks at Rotterdam.

A small number of enemy aircraft operated over Great Britain last night, says an Air Ministry communique. Activities were confined to eastern England. An attack was made on a coastal town, where some damage was done, but the number of casualties is reported as not large. Elsewhere in this area, some bombs were dropped at a few points but only minor damage was done and no casualties are reported.

The R.A.F. squadron which already holds the record of 37 enemy aircraft destroyed in one day has now shot down a total of 14 night raiders, says the Air Ministry news service.

Shipping Attacked

Docks and shipping at Cherbourg and Havre were attacked by Blenheims escorted by fighters early on Monday. At Cherbourg a ship of about 6,000 tons was set afire. Direct hits were also seen on a railway station south of the docks, on locomotive sheds and on a factory. At Havre a ship was hit and later seen to be half submerged.

Later in the morning another escorted formation of Blenheims attacked railyards at Hazebrouck. Many sticks of bombs fell on the target. Seven enemy fighters were destroyed. Two British bombers and four fighters are missing.

Three passengers, all airmen, were injured when an enemy raider swooped low and machine-gunned a train in the Home Counties yesterday. The train resumed its journey after the injured had been treated.

French People Wave

The towns people of Cherbourg, in occupied France, yesterday celebrated their national day by crowding into the streets and waving to crews of R.A.F. Blenheim bombers as they roared over housetops before breakfast. This was one of three morning raids across the Channel by Blenheims, each time protected by layers of fighters. The second was on Le Havre, and the third, described by the Air Ministry as a large-scale offensive, on Hazebrouck.

Convoy Bombed

Docks, shipping and railway yards were targets. In the afternoon Blenheims again winged their way across the sea and bombed a convoy off the Dutch Frisian islands.

One vessel received three direct hits, another was hit on the stern and an escort vessel was hit amidships. One enemy fighter which attacked the bombers was shot down into the sea. No British aircraft are missing from this operation.

Eight Fighters Downed

Eight enemy fighters were shot down in four sweeps, while two R.A.F. bombers and four fighters are missing. Two pilots baled out to safety when their machines collided in diving at a Messerschmitt.

"Aircraft of the Bomber Command were again over north-west Germany on Sunday night," states an Air Ministry communique. "Although the weather continued unfavourable, they attacked industrial targets over a wide area, especially in the Bremen and Vegesack sectors."

Few Bombers Over Britain

A few enemy aircraft were off the British coast yesterday and some flew inland, but there was no report of any bombs having been dropped, states an Air Ministry communique.

Two enemy bombers were destroyed yesterday afternoon, one by ground fire on the east coast of Scotland and the other by fighters off the west coast.—Reuter.

Bigger Raids on Nazis Promised by Churchill

London, July 15.

BRITISH bombers will continue their raids on German cities and industries on a steadily rising tide until the Nazi regime is either destroyed by the R.A.F. or torn to pieces by the German people themselves, declared the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, in his speech at a City Council luncheon yesterday.

Referring to German raids on Britain he said the staunchness and vigour of London was fully matched by the splendid behaviour of the ports and cities when they in turn received the full violence of the enemy's assault.

Ready for More Raids

"We have to ask ourselves this question: Will the bombing attacks be renewed?" he said. "We have proceeded on the assumption that they will. Some months ago I requested the Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security and his personal colleagues, the Minister of Health and others to make every preparation for autumn and winter as if we should have to go through the same ordeal as last year only worse.

"I am sure everything is being done to increase these precautions. Shelters are being strengthened, improved, lighted and warmed. All arrangements for fire control and fire watching are being improved. Many new arrangements have been made and if the lull is to end, if the storm is to renew itself, London will be ready, London will not flinch. London can take it again. We are so favoured by the enemy that we seek from them no compunction.

Just Retribution

"If tonight the people of London were asked to cast their vote as to whether a convention should be entered into to stop bombing of all cities, the overwhelming majority would cry, 'No, we will mete out to the Germans the measure and more than the measure they have meted out to us.' (cheers) The people of London with one voice would say to Hitler, 'You have committed every crime under the sun. Wherever you have been least resisted there you have been most brutal. It is you who began indiscriminate bombing. We remember Warsaw in the very first few days of the war, we have been newly reminded of your habits by the hideous massacre of Belgrade. We know too well the bestial assault you are making upon the Russian people, to whom our hearts go out in their valiant struggle (cheers). We will have no truce or parley with you or the grisly gang who work your wicked will. You do your worst and we will do our best' (cheers).

"Our Turn Soon"

"Perhaps it may be our turn soon. Perhaps it may be our turn now. We live in a terrible epoch of the human story but we believe there is a broad and sure justice running as its theme. It is time the Germans should be made to suffer in their own homeland and cities something of the torment they twice in our lifetime have let loose upon their neighbours and upon the world.

"We have now intensified for a month past our systematic, scientific bombing on a large scale of German cities, seaports, industries and other military objectives.

Remorseless Attack

"We believe it will be in our power to keep the process going on a steadily rising tide, month after month, year after year, until the Nazi regime is either extirpated by us or, better still, is torn to pieces by the German people themselves (cheers).

"Every month as the great bombers are finished in our factories or sweep hither across the Atlantic Ocean, we shall continue a remorseless discharge of high explosives on Germany. Every month will see the tonnage increase and as the nights lengthen and the range of our bombers also grows that unhappy abject subject province of Germany which used to be called Italy will have its fair share too.

Only the Beginning

"In the last few weeks alone we have thrown upon Germany about half the tonnage of bombs thrown by the Germans upon our cities during the whole course of the war.

"But this is only the beginning (hear, hear). And we hope by next July to multiply our deliveries many fold. It is for this reason that I must ask you to be prepared for vehement counter-action by the enemy.

"Our methods of dealing with German night raiders have greatly improved. They no longer relish trips to our shores. It is not true to say they did not come this last moon because they are all engaged in Russia. They have a bombing force in the west quite capable of making very heavy attacks. I do not know why

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2 *)

More Axis Supply Ships for North Africa Sunk

Cairo, July 15.

More Axis ships carrying supplies to North Africa have been destroyed by R.A.F. bombers including one vessel of 7,000 tons, states a communique issued from British Headquarters.

"R.A.F. bombers carried out a successful attack on an enemy convoy outside Tripoli yesterday (Sunday)," the statement adds. "One 7,000-ton ship was set afire and destroyed. Huge columns of black smoke rose from the ship to a great height. One three-masted schooner, apparently carrying oil or munitions, blew up when hit by a bomb and another small vessel of about 100 tons was seen burning steadily. "Several large bombs were also dropped on ships inside Tripoli harbour.

Benghazi Attacked

"Heavy bombers of the R.A.F. attacked Benghazi harbour and the aerodrome at Derna during Friday night. One Junkers aeroplane of the 88 type was shot down by a British fighter off the Libyan coast on Saturday. Heavy bombers bombed enemy aerodromes on Rhodes Island during Saturday night. At Calato a bomb fell on the landing grounds causing fires and explosions. At the Maritza aerodrome buildings and hangars were hit and left burning strongly and a number of heavy explosions were caused.

"Dispersed aircraft are believed to have been destroyed and a forest to the east of the aerodrome was left burning. Fires and explosions were also caused at Kattavia aerodrome. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely."—Reuter.

British Submarine Successes

London, July 15.

The Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean has reported further successes by submarines operating under his command, states an Admiralty communique. The Italian tanker Strombo, 5,232 tons, which was already reported to have put into Istanbul seriously damaged by a torpedo from a British submarine, has now been sunk while on her way to Italy to undergo repairs.

A heavily laden supply ship of about 5,500 tons which was sailing in convoy escorted by an armed merchant cruiser and a destroyer also has been sunk. A large vessel transporting enemy troops and military stores has been sunk.

Another submarine attacked by gunfire an enemy anchorage near Benghazi. In this attack a supply ship of about 1,500 tons and an armed trawler were certainly damaged and probably sunk.—Reuter.

Wiedemann, Borchers Taking Atlantic Route

San Francisco, July 15.

Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Consul-General here, and Herr Hans Borchers, German Consul-General in New York, are members of a party of 16 German consular officials which is flying from here to New York in three planes to sail for Lisbon.

Members of the party say that the United States vessel West Point due to leave today, will be held up for them. One of the planes had its seats removed. This machine will be used for the party's 129 pieces of luggage.—Reuter.

Mexican Materials to Be Kept in W. Hemisphere

Washington, July 15.

Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday announced that the federal loan agency, acting through the Metals Reserve Company and the Defence Supplies Corporation, with cooperation of the State Department, had completed arrangements to restrict to the Western Hemisphere the entire export of surplus Mexican strategic materials for the next 18 months. The agreement was implemented by a Mexican Government decree prohibiting such exports to countries outside the Western Hemisphere. Mr. Jones said.—United Press.

Soviets Proclaim "Danger Zone" In Orient—Japanese Spokesman

Tokyo, July 15.

RUSSIA has proclaimed a "danger zone" in the Japan sea and the Sea of Okhotsk in order to safeguard shipping to Vladivostok, a Japanese Government spokesman today said the Foreign Office had been informed.

Mr. Iichi Kishi, sectional chief of the Cabinet Information Board, who represented Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman for the board, at Tuesday's regular press conference, said the information had been received from Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Ambassador to Moscow.

The Moscow Embassy advised that mine fields had been established in many zones of the Russian Pacific coast, presumably on the grounds of the possibility of appearance of German warcraft.

The "danger zone" was designated in order to safeguard shipments to Moscow from possible German attack, Mr. Kishi said he understood. He said, however, "we cannot imagine the presence of German warcraft in the Japan sea or around Kamchatka.

"Unpleasant"

Mr. Kishi said "Such a Soviet measure is unpleasant" because of the proximity of the waters in question to Japan. He said Japan had not protested against the action, however.

Asked if Japan intended to abide by the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact Mr. Kishi replied the "pact stands at the present." He declined to comment concerning the future.

Mr. Kishi's disclosures concerning the safety zone came in answer to questions regarding a story which appeared yesterday in the newspaper "Chugai Shogyo," which said that Russia had designated a safe waterway for vessels bound for Vladivostok. He said Lt.-Gen. Tatekawa's information was to the same effect as that carried by the newspaper.

Leave It to Press

Asked if the Government endorsed comment in Tokyo's vernacular press which regarded the new Anglo-Soviet mutual assistance pact as "unpleasant," Mr. Kishi declined to comment, saying "let comment be left to the press."

Reminded that a Soviet government spokesman had declared the new pact would not affect relations between Japan and Russia, Mr. Kishi said "that's the Soviet contention."

Mr. Kishi said the Foreign Office had no official information concerning alleged mistreatment of pro-Japanese Annamites in French Indo-China, as alleged by the Japanese press.

"I think the situation is satisfactory as far as the Government is concerned," Mr. Kishi said.

Mr. Kishi also said that the Government regarded as a purely local incident recent French arrest of five Japanese civilians following a shooting affair in Hankow and Japanese threats to blockade the French concession as result.

Referring to recent language restrictions imposed on use of Japanese telephone and telegraph facilities, Mr. Kishi said the Government had been studying methods of various European countries for some time and finally adopted what was believed to have been the best. Enforcement will be strict and there will be no exceptions, Mr. Kishi said he understood.—United Press.

Soviet Announcement

New York, July 15.

An official Russian spokesman announced over the Moscow radio last night that the new Anglo-Soviet mutual assistance pact does not affect former engagements made by either nation. The spokesman added that reletions between Russia and Japan will not be affected by the new agreement.—United Press.

"Certain Demands" Made to French After Killing of Japanese in Hankow

The killing of Mr. Shimizu, driver of a Japanese navy truck, in the French Concession at Hankow by Annamite constables was described by Comdr. Hazama, navy spokesman, at yesterday's press conference here.

Early on the morning of July 12, he said, six Japanese became embroiled in an argument with an Annamite constable of the French concession while boarding their truck opposite the Terminus Hotel. The Japanese were driving off when the constable blew his whistle, calling up other constables. Shots were fired and Shimizu was wounded in the abdomen, chest and right arm while another Japanese was slightly injured by glass splinters.

Shimizu was taken to hospital where he died a few hours later, said the navy spokesman.

Shots, Bayonet Slashes

An autopsy was held in the presence of members of the Japanese Navy and the gendarmerie and it was established that he was killed by the shots and by bayonet slashes, the navy spokesman stated.

At first the French authorities said that the death of Shimizu was not necessarily caused by the shots but after the autopsy they admitted that his death was caused by the shots and also admitted that the victim was not at fault and that the Japanese were unarmed, said Comdr. Hazama.

According to other reports, several Annamite constables had been injured, said the spokesman, who added that he did not see how this was possible unless they had been hit by shots fired by other constables.

Wine Had Been Drunk

The shooting lasted only a few seconds, said the spokesman, and was probably caused by misunderstanding or language difficulties.

Shimizu was to have been transferred from Hankow and had been celebrating his expected departure with a few friends, said the spokesman. Wine had undoubtedly had been drunk but the men were not intoxicated, he added.

The Japanese were civilians employed by the Japanese Navy, said Comdr. Hazama.

The case is not closed but still pending, said the spokesman. He stated that certain demands had been lodged with the French consular authorities, these including demands that the guilty constables be punished, that compensation be paid to the victim's family, and that steps be taken to insure that such an incident would not recur.

Nazis Urging Japan to Strike At Russia's "Back Door"

London, July 15.

THE Germans have been asking the Japanese Government to strike at Russia's "back door," at the Maritime Provinces and Siberia, but although Japan is only too willing to take advantage of the Russo-German war, she is not certain to move according to German wishes.

An attack against Russia would mean hard fighting at the best: Russia has not yet repleted her strength in the Far East, where the Red armies and air force remain well equipped and well entrenched.

Furthermore, such an attack would be mainly a land operation, directed by generals, and there is a strong school in the Japanese government that is willing enough to move but does not want to give more power to military extremists. This school, which seems the dominant school at the moment, suggests that a naval move southward, through Indo-China and Thailand, is to be preferred.

Abundant Supplies

In that direction lies the line of least resistance, and lies too the rubber, iron, and other supplies which Japan needs most.

The occupation of Indo-Chinese ports and harbours such as Camranh would place the Japanese navy and air force within easy striking distance of the Philippine Islands, North Borneo and Malaya.

For that reason Britain and the United States are closely watching all developments and are exchanging information.

Japanese spokesmen declare that Britain and Japan are about to enter into a military alliance, hoping to be given replies which would help to gauge the British response to a further Japanese move southward.

Silence is Britain's policy at the moment, and it is America's policy also, but exchanges continue on the subject.—Reuter.

Anxiety Over Indo-China

London, July 15.

Great Britain was reported today to be showing signs of growing anxiety regarding the imminence of a Japanese military and naval advance in Indo-China toward the naval base of Camranh Bay.

Political quarters here understood that Britain, the United States and the Netherlands East Indies had been engaged in lively exchanges of views in the past few days regarding Far Eastern developments and the possibility of the Japanese gaining greater control over Indo-China and moving into the southern area of the French colony.

It was assumed that the British and Dutch General Staffs had agreed on a plan to meet all possible emergencies. The despatch of Dutch forces to Malaya to reinforce the British also was considered a possibility.—United Press.

Soviets Claim Naval Victory In Baltic

Moscow, July 15.

Soviet Russia today claimed in an official communique an annihilating Russian naval and air victory in the Baltic in which 30 German troop ships, supply vessels carrying tanks, and destroyers were sunk or set afire.

Simultaneously, the Red Army Headquarters claimed that for the third day the Red Army "resisted the enemy's offensive" on vital fronts protecting Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. The Red Army, in turn, struck back at the invading armies with repeated counter-attacks which inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

Huge Loss of Life

Indicating the staggering loss of life among German troops en route by sea to the northern front, the communique said that 13 transports and supply ships loaded with Nazi tanks and other Panzer equipment were sent to the bottom by Russian shells and bombs. Two German destroyers were sunk and a third was left in flames. Thirteen German transports were also set on fire.

The battle took place on Saturday evening when the Baltic squadron of the Russian fleet and Soviet planes encountered a big enemy convoy. Russian coastal artillery aided in the annihilating attack.

"We suffered no losses either of ships or planes," the communique stated.

The German radio was heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System to state that an attempted attack by Soviet motor torpedo boats and bombers in the Baltic near the Russian coast had been beaten off on Sunday.

Monday's Fighting

The official communique stated that during Monday and Monday night, fighting continued in the north-western, western and south-western directions.

"Our troops resisted the offensive by enemy tank, motorized and mechanized troops and repealed counter-attacks inflicted upon the enemy heavy losses.

"In the west, 100 enemy tanks and many cars were destroyed. In the south-western sector, a large enemy unit was routed and we captured many guns, machine-guns, cars and other equipment," the communique stated.

Air Activity

The Red air fleet carried out smashing assaults, apparently again halting the Nazis in the vital Pskov, Vitebsk and Novograd Volynsk sectors, the High Command said last night.

The communique indicated that a night lull followed fierce fighting all day on Sunday when the Red Army also was reported to have held the Germans in the Pskov, Vitebsk and Novograd-Volynsk directions.

The Red air fleet continued to rain bombs on German bases and resumed attacks on the vital Rumanian city of Yassi, in the Pruth-Ploesti oil region and the rail junction of Roman. German losses on Sunday were said to have been 94 planes while the Soviets lost 12.—United Press.

Soviet Mission Goes To Work in London

London, July 15.

The Soviet mission since its arrival has made close contacts with British chiefs of staffs and Defence Ministers, it is stated officially here.

Gen. Golokov and Col. Dragun have now returned to Moscow to report. They will return to London afterwards.

Meanwhile, the work of the Soviet mission is proceeding without interruption under Admiral Kharlamov.

The British Government gave a luncheon at Claridges Hotel yesterday in honour of members of the Soviet mission.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, was in the chair.

Besides members of the mission, the guests included the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Maisky, Air Chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Pownall, Deputy-chief of the Imperial General Staff, and many other representatives of Britain's fighting services.—Reuter.

Axis Consuls Leaving N.Y. for Lisbon

New York, July 15.

The United States Naval transport West Point, formerly the liner America, which is taking more than 450 expelled German and Italian consuls together with their staffs and families to Lisbon, is sailing from here today.

All customary farewell parties have been banned and a police guard posted on the Hudson River pier. Only passengers were allowed to enter the pier on the eve of the ship's departure. Naval personnel will be employed on their decks and in the engine rooms, while employees of the American Export Line will man the stewards departure.—Reuter.

Konoye Sees Emperor After Cabinet Meeting

Tokyo, July 15.

Following the regular Cabinet meeting today, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier, and the Home, Finance, Communications, Railways and Overseas Affairs Ministers discussed what the Japanese news agency described as "important questions."

After this special conference, Prince Konoye proceeded to Hayama where the Emperor is spending the summer and was received in audience. Significance was attached to this visit.

Mr. Yosuke Matsouka, Foreign Minister, did not attend the Cabinet meeting nor the special conference because he was reported to be suffering from a cold.—United Press.

N.E.I. Finances

Batavia, July 15.

A Government memorandum in reply to remarks in the People's Council regarding the budget for 1942 points out that the Netherlands East Indies' financial position compared with that of other belligerent countries is still favourable, and that it is possible to vote considerable credits for works of peace besides very high amounts spent on the country's defences on land, at sea and in the air.—Reuter.

Chinese Minister to Australia Appointed

Sydney, July 15.

Mr. Hsu Mo, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Chungking, has been appointed the first Chinese Minister to Australia, according to the Ministry of External Affairs.—Reuter.

Marshall Stresses Needs of New Army

Washington, July 15.

President Roosevelt and General George C. Marshall, Chief of the Army General Staff, yesterday at a White House conference told Congressional Leaders of both parties that secret information compiled by the intelligence services of the Army and Navy demonstrated the necessity for holding selectees in the Army more than 12 months.

Senator Alben W. Barkley, Senate Majority Floor leader, said that it had been decided by both the Senate and House Military committees to begin hearings immediately both on the retention of selectees and the lifting of restrictions on the use of the Army outside the Western Hemisphere.

Opposition Grows

However, it was understood that because of increasing opposition, the Administration had temporarily abandoned plans to seek additional legislation which would authorize use of selective National Guard units outside the Western Hemisphere.

Senator Barkley said after the conference that President Roosevelt and Gen. Marshall presented convincing —perhaps startling—information as the basis for the proposed legislation.

"Gen. Marshal discussed the situation very frankly and fully," Senator Barkley said, "but I can not reveal anything he said. "Gen. Marshal's presentations were very convincing."

Roosevelt Adamant

The Senate majority leader said President Roosevelt remained adamant in the face of unfavourable reports from Congressional leaders (who were opposed both to extending service terms and lifting restrictions on use of troops).

The conference dealt with "all kinds of things," Senator Barkley said, "but we did not discuss a compromise. The importance of the situation was admitted by everybody, and everybody got a better idea of what the predicament is.

"By predicament I mean the fact that we are just starting to get an army trained and now we must decide whether we should take a chance on tearing to pieces an army that is just getting good." Senator Barkley said.

Various Versions

Conflicting versions on one phase of the discussion came from Congressional leaders. Senator Barkley said the question of removal of restrictions on use of the Army outside the Western Hemisphere was not discussed at the Conference, while Representative Sam Rayburn, Democrat of Texas and Speaker of the House, said Gen. Marshall discussed the matter of removing such restrictions.

Congressional leaders, it was understood, were informed that President Roosevelt would be serious in pushing his programme and possibly would overwhelm Congressional opposition.—United Press.

U.S. Reports in British Exports Flatly Denied

Washington, July 15.

A flat denial of American press reports that Great Britain was taking advantage of lease-and-lend aid to further her own export trade at the expense of American exports, was given by Sir Owen Chalkley, Commercial Counsellor at the British Embassy, here yesterday.

He also denied that lease-lend goods were being reprocessed for export, especially to South America.

The Counsellor said shipping and man-power considerations had been making it increasingly difficult for Great Britain to maintain the level of her export trade. Since the generous lease-lend arrangements had come into force, a drastic reduction of British exports had proved possible, he revealed. The lease-lend arrangements did not mean that Great Britain must abandon all export trade, but the act enabled Britain to restrict exports to the minimum required to pay for current essential purchases and carry on the war effort, he added.—Reuter.

German Evacuees Sail For Tsingtao

The first group of German evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies numbering 47 left on Monday for Tsingtao, according to the "Tairiku Shimpo" last night.

The second group totalling 45 persons will depart for Tsingtao on July 20, the "Tairiku" said.

The remaining 70 evacuees, the Japanese language paper reported, at present housed at the Kaiser Wilhelm Schule on Great Western Road and at the homes of German residents, may be moved soon to the building of the former Shanghai Sanatorium on Hungjao Road, pending the completion of necessary repairs and alteration to the building.

It will be recalled that the German evacuees arrived here last Thursday afternoon aboard the Asama Maru, comprising a section of the group which sailed for Japan.

★ Bigger Raids Promised

(Continued from page 1)

they did not come but, as I mentioned at Hyde Park, it certainly was not because they have begun to love us more.

"Your organization, your vigilance, your devotion to duty, your zeal for the cause must be raised to the highest intensity. We do not expect to hit without being hit back and we intend with every week that passes to hit harder. Prepare yourselves, then, prepare yourselves, my friends and comrades, in the battle of London for a renewal of your exertions. We shall not turn from our purpose however hard the road, however grievous the task because we know that out of this time of trial and tribulation will be born a new freedom and glory for all mankind."

Mr. Churchill paid tribute in the name of the Government to all civil authorities of London, first under Sir John Anderson then under Mr. Herbert Morrison.—Reuter.

Further Report Of Hitler-Goering Split

New York, July 15.

New light is thrown upon the reported Hitler-Goering rift over the invasion of the Soviet Union by a Buenos Aires mailed despath to the "New York Daily News," which, according to that paper, was posted some four days before the Soviet radio broadcast reported it.

Field-Marshal Hermann Goering, Chief of the Luftwaffe, and many generals, have been removed because they share his opposition to the Nazi attack on the U.S.S.R., states the despatch.

The report, it adds, comes from sources in close touch with three representatives of German heavy industries, who recently arrived in Buenos Aires. These men, one of whom represents the Goering Steel Trust, are reported to be emmisaries of Reichswehr Generals, who, it is stated, are aligning themselves with heavy industry in the same fashion as Hitler in the late 1920's.

Hitler "Shocked"

They are reported to have said that when Hitler told his generals that he had decided to attack the Soviet Union, he was shocked to learn that his General Staff unanimously opposed such a venture.

Field-Marshal Goering, adds the despatch, made the counter-proposal that demands should be made on Moscow for delivery to Germany of the economic direction of Ukraine and Caucasus, while General Reichenau, of the German General Staff, is said to have expressed the opinion that such a campaign would become a war of attrition in which Germany and the Soviet Union would eventually be exhausted.

Flew into Rage

Hitler then flew into a rage, according to the German representatives quoted in the despatch, and General Brauschitsch, Commander-in-Chief of German armed forces, and General Keitel, Chief of the German General Staff, came to his defence, while General List, C.-in-C. of the German campaign in the Balkans, and General Stuelpnagel and General Falkenhorst opposed the plan.

As a result, the despatch continues, Hitler is proceeding cautiously with his bloodless purge. He has confined Marshal Goering to his home, with the choice of openly affirming his loyalty to the Führer in a broadcast to the German people, or being sent to a sanatorium.

In addition, the despatch says, the generals opposing the invasion of the Soviet Union have been shifted so that they have taken but little part in the campaign.—Reuter.

Sir Arthur Blackburn Leaves for Hongkong

Chungking, July 15.

Sir Arthur Blackburn, Counsellor of the British Embassy, accompanied by Lady Blackburn and Mr. Denis Allen, left by plane for Hongkong today where he will enter a hospital for treatment of injuries received recently in an air raid in which the British Embassy was bombed.

After temporarily working several days at the residence of the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, in the western suburbs the staff of the Embassy is moving back to the offices on Consular Lane. Quarters for the Chinese staff have been provided. The Embassy buildings were damaged in bombings on June 29 and July 8.—Reuter.

Glass Urges Repeal Of Neutrality Act

Washington, July 15.

Senator Carter Glass (Democrat: Virginia), who was recently elected temporary President of the Senate, told reporters that the Neutrality Act should immediately be repealed to "re-establish freedom of the seas and to show Hitler that we are not afraid of him."

Repeal of the act would clear the way for American ships to carry goods to England, stated the senator.

"We are in the war already. We should take any steps necessary to see that our materials are delivered to Britain," he added.—Reuter.

Germany Said to Have Made Peace Proposals

New York, July 15.

Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York last night told touring South American educators that the German Government had submitted peace proposals a "few days ago" to a peace movement group in Washington "with instructions to try it out and prepare the foundations for its reception."

Mr. La Guardia, who also heads the Office of Civil Defence, said that the plan involved a United States of Europe, with Germany supervising the economic control and foreign relations.

"The answer, of course, is that it is not a bona fide offer no matter how sugar-coated," Mr. La Guardia said.—United Press.

Germans Deride New Anglo-U.S.S.R. Pact

Berlin, July 15.

German authorized quarters yesterday described the Anglo-Soviet mutual assistance agreement as a "pact between two suicides." They declared that the agreement gives Great Britain the same "blank check as she obtained from her other former allies to make free use of Soviet territory as she used the territories of other Allies.

"As far as the agreement is concerned we wish to make quite clear that we hope Great Britain will deliver to the Soviet Union as much war material as possible and that it will come as soon as possible into the front line where it will fall into our hands."

These sources declared that as far as Germany is concerned there is no question of a compromise peace with the U.S.S.R.

"We are determined to fight until complete destruction of the Soviet system," they stated.—United Press.

Spanish Division to Fight for Germans

Madrid, July 15.

Gen. Munoz Grande, who is commanding the "Blue Division" of Spanish volunteers, who are to fight with Germany against Russia, left for Berlin this morning. Accompanied by his Chief of Staff, Col. Trocoso, and four other officers, he was seen off by General Varela, the Army Minister, and many other generals.—Reuter.

No Evacuation From Moscow

Moscow, July 15.

Berlin reports that the Soviet Government and the foreign diplomatic corps here were preparing to evacuate the capital were denied yesterday by authoritative quarters.—United Press.

De Gaulle Issues Message on 14th Of July

London, July 15.

The greatest glory in the world—that of men who have not surrendered—awaits the Allies, says Gen. de Gaulle in a 14th of July message.

"July 14, 1941," he declares, "is for us a fete day of faith and national hopes. Of faith because never, despite France's tears, have we believed more firmly in her and her destiny. Of hope because we see appearing on the horizon all the gifts of victory.

"Soldiers, sailors and airmen, my good colleagues, remain strong, unsullied and faithful. At the end of our troubles there is the greatest glory in the world—that of men who have not surrendered."

Marshal Philippe Petain, Vichy Chief of State; Admiral Francois Darlan, Foreign Minister, and other members of the Vichy Government, marked the Bastille anniversary yesterday by a ceremonial visit to a monument to fallen soldiers.

Announcing this the Lyons radio said they placed a wreath at the base of the monument. The ceremony was witnessed by a large crowd including Legionnaires. The announcer said ceremonies were being held all over France together with special church services.

France was celebrating in a spirit of meditation, he said.—Reuter.

U.S. Message to France

New York, July 15.

"We are confident of ultimate victory," said Col. William Donovan, appointed by President Roosevelt to be Coordinator of Defence Information, in a broadcast in French to France and the French Empire yesterday on the occasion of the Bastille anniversary.

"We made a tragic mistake in withdrawing after the victory of 1918. We shall not make that mistake again."

Ickes Warns U.S.

France's internal disintegration should teach the United States a frighening lesson, declared Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary for the Interior, addressing a Bastille Day rally here yesterday.

"Amongst us too Nazis, pro-Nazis and crypto-Nazis are active," he continued. "We have our defeatists and appeasers, Hitler's conscious and unconscious tools, who would make us soft and malleable against the coming of Hitler's angels of hell.

"They strive with might and main —these American Lavals and Quislings—to paralyse our wills and undermine our confidence."

The study of Hitler's methods of internal disorganization, and demoralization, Mr. Ickes added, helped one to understand Col. Lindbergh and made one realize what "menace he and those like him" were to the United States.

Describing him as a 'Knight of the German Eagle," Mr. Ickes asserted that Col. Lindbergh's passionate words were to encourage Hitler to break down the will of his fellow citizens to resist Hitler and Nazism —Reuter.

Damascus Celebrates 14th

Damascus, July 15.

A general holiday was observed here yesterday to celebrate Bastille Day by order of the Syrian Government. A reception for officers of the garrison and the French colony also was held. Gen. Catroux, Free French Commander-in-Chief and Delegate-General in Syria, met the Syrian President, members of the Syrian Government and other prominent personalities.—Reuter.

"Hitler Tactics" Avoided in Syria

By Reuter's Special Correspondent In Damascus

Jerusalem, July 15.

With the close of the Syrian campaign it is pointed out here that within a period of 34 days from June 8 when the Allies entered Syria, a country 60,000 square miles in area has been so effectively penetrated that Gen. Dentz, High Commissioner, despite the considerable Vichy forces at his disposal was obliged to sue for peace.

It is emphasized in military circles that the Allied object could have been achieved in half the time or less if there had been any intention of proceeding on the lines of a German *blitzkrieg* which was possible with the forces at the Allies' disposal. The wisdom of the Allied tactics, consisting of slow enveloping movements doing a minimum of destruction and interference with the local population but implacably strangling the Vichy supply lines, has been shown by the fact that the Syrian and Lebanese population, which is mainly Arab, with a large Christian element in Lebanon, scarcely suffered during the campaign.

Vichy Raids

Only at Mezzine where Vichy aircraft bombed a town and at Damascus where six planes adopted the same tactics was there extensive loss of civilian life. Contrasting with this was the slowness with which the Allies approached Damascus and the repeated attempts to persuade Gen. Dentz to evacuate the town without resistance. When the Allies eventually entered Damascus the civilian casualties were only two killed and eight injured while damage to buildings was negligible and sacred edifices were unscathed.

It is pointed out that at no time was the Allied entry into Syria an invasion in the Nazi sense of the word but merely military occupation for strategic necessity.

Syria now is no longer isolated but becomes a member of the sterling bloc and is freed from the effects of the British blockade, resuming a place in the economy of the whole Near East.—Reuter.

Australian Bomber to Be Mass-Produced Soon

Melbourne, July 15.

Plans have been completed for the mass production of a new Australian-designed and built medium bomber after test flights which are expected soon.

The bomber, which can also be used for dive-bombing, is powerfully armed. Fitted with an American Pratt and Whitney engine, its speed and range is expected to exceed that of the Bristol Beaufort torpedo-bomber.—Reuter.

Resistance in Occupied Areas Alarms Germans

London, July 15.

A wave of anti-Nazi propaganda is spreading throughout the country and fast getting out of hand, state recent reports from Holland.

The Germans are becoming alarmed over the state of affairs and are endeavouring to check it by the introduction of more drastic measures.

The German court recently warned members of the "Committee of the Free Netherlands," the largest secret organization in Holland, that heavy punishment awaited any who might be caught in subversive activities.

Fresh Warnings

The committee has organized a nationwide system for the circulation of patriotic pamphlets in which the public is instructed in the best methods of committing sabotage.

The Germans recently secured a copy of a pamphlet entitled "How to deal with the German military."

Fresh warnings have been issued, forbidding the taking of photographs in Rotterdam or within six miles of the city. The Germans discovered that photographs of Rotterdam were distributed throughout Holland, showing the damage which the Germans wished to conceal as much as possible.—Reuter.

Sabotage in Norway

Moscow, July 15.

Many soldiers were recently poisoned by fish from Norway, according to the official Soviet news agency, Tass.

Norwegians, it is stated here, are hitting back at the Nazi invaders by acts of sabotage and other activities on an increasingly large scale.

"Norwegian patriots," Tass continues, "create unbearable conditions for the invader. German soldiers do not feel secure in Norway. Secret organizations, which will be ready to act if the British land in Norway for the second time, are being formed.

"A great quantity of fish recently received in Hamburg from Bergen and sent to the fighting forces was found to have been poisoned, and many German soldiers died from it.

"Murder of German officers and soldiers by Norwegians is a daily occurrence in towns and villages. Many clashes occur between soldiers and the population," the Soviet agency adds.—Reuter.

Quislings Given More Power

London, July 15.

A new Quisling decree issued in Oslo gives the Government power to compel any person, male or female, to do any work anywhere, according to information reaching the Norwegian Telegraph Agency in London.

The decree, it is stated, opens the way to deal with many state, municipal and other workers who have refused to co-operate with the Quisling Government, for it is now possible to use them to provide cheap labour for German military works.

The Quislings have forged the names of a number of Norwegian officers in a desperate effort to get recruits for the Norwegian Legion, to fight for Germany against Russia, the agency states. An appeal to join the Legion was issued, bearing the signatures of a number of officers, but several, it is stated, never gave permission for the use of their names and were surprised and indignant to find their names attached to the appeal.

Norwegian Stand

The officers concerned wished to publish dementis, but German press censorship forbade this.

Other reports show that the Finnish Consul-General in Oslo has received many letters from Norwegians, pointing out that while they are sorry for Finland, the Norwegians know from experience what Hitlerism means and that a German victory would mean slavery for all Europe, including Finland. Therefore, they say, any Norwegian who fights in Finland for Germany must be regarded as a traitor.—Reuter.

Portugal Reassured By America

Washington, July 15.

The United States was anxious that Portugal should retain her sovereignty over the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, stated Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, at a press conference yesterday.

He called attention, however, to President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress on Iceland in which he said it was vital to American security that strategic Atlantic outposts should "remain in friendly hands."

Previous Assurances

This comment was made by Mr. Welles in reference to a statement by Dr. Joao A. de Bianchi, Portuguese Minister, that the United States had given Portugal assurances it would not move into the Azores or Cape Verde islands.

Mr. Welles also referred to the recent diplomatic exchange in which the United State told Portugal that the United States "harbours no aggressive intentions against the sovereignty or territorial integrity" of Portuguese possessions, but that the United States policy "today is based on the inalienable right of self-defence."—Reuter.

U.S. Navy Insisting on Fortification of Guam

Washington, July 15.

Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday said that the Navy still insisted upon fortification of Guam.

Asked whether the Navy contemplated fortifying islands beyond Hawaii, Col. Knox said "we at present have no authorization from Congress but the Navy's position has not changed. Guam ought to be fortified."

Col. Knox said that the United States Pacific bases will be adequate for emergencies when they are completed. He said that there were no present plans for extension of the system of bases.

"We believe Hawaii is the strongest and most impregnably defended post of its kind in the world," Col. Knox said.—United Press.

Ickes Launches Attack On Lindbergh

New York, July 15.

Mr. Harold Ickes, Minister of the Interior, in addressing the France Forever organization, last night bitterly attacked Mr. Charles A. Lindbergh, leader of the isolationists, who has persistently said that Britain will not beat Germany.

"All of Lindbergh's words are to encourage Hitler and to break down the will of his fellow citizens to resist Hitler and Nazism," Mr. Ickes alleged.

"Lindbergh now denounces Communism because it defends itself against Hitler's aggression. But I have never heard this knight of the German Eagle denounce Hitler or Nazism or Mussolini or Fascism.

"I have never heard him raise his voice for any of the raped countries of Europe. . . . If he should control Siberia, Hitler would become a menace to nearby Alaska and threaten our Pacific coast and outlying islands."—United Press.

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WATSON'S MINERAL WATER COMPANY

WAR SAVINGS INVESTMENT WEEK

July 9 — July 16

ZERO HOUR
GET OVER THE TOP
EVERY EFFORT IS

IS NEARLY DUE
AND KEEP GOING
NOW REQUIRED

	No. of Depositors	
July 15	1417	£49,900 (includes Ch$331,410)
July 14	1347	£39,700 (includes Ch$276,410)
July 12	1305	£30,100 (includes Ch$231,410)
July 11	1297	£23,700 (includes Ch$199,410)
July 10	1274	£21,300 (includes Ch$165,925)
July 9	1254	£8,750 (includes Ch$87,000)
July 8	1233	

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA 18 THE BUND

WATCH THIS CHART EACH DAY AND RUN IT UP

Stirring Radio Talk Given by British Consul-General

A CLARION call to Britons here to further the cause of their country and concurrently provide for their future in systematic savings through the Shanghai War Savings Association was sounded by Mr. A. H. George, C.M.G., the British Consul-General, in his radio broadcast over station XCDN on Monday night in connection with War Savings Investment Week. Mr. George is Chairman of the Shanghai War Savings Association.

For those who are proud to be British subjects and for their friends whose future prosperity is so closely bound up with that of the British Empire, he declared, there can be no better investment than through the Association. The War Savings Investment Week ends tonight, but any sums received tomorrow will still be included in the results for the week. Mr. George's broadcast follows :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—As Chairman of the Shanghai War Savings Association I want to say a few words to you about the War Savings Investment Week, which will end on Wednesday night next July 16, though any moneys received on Thursday will still be included in the results for the week. It may interest you, in the first place, to know what the Association has been doing in the period of just over one year of its existence. On June 30 1941, there were 11190 subscribers, and the total amount invested through the Association was £61,-892.16.9.

Subscribers Increased

"As a result of the special drive made during the last few days, the number of subscribers at 12 o'clock today, July 14, has risen to 1.347, and the total amount already received in connection with this one week's drive is £39,700. Included among the contributions already received are three of £5,000 cash from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, and the Shanghai Dockyards Limited. Further considerable contributions have been promised, including two of £5,000 each from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

"It has sometimes been asked why the Association does not invest in three per cent. Defence Bonds and/or Savings Certificates. The reason for this, which I gave some time ago, is that investments in these two categories have to be individually registered and no individual can hold in his own name more than £1,000 Defence Bonds, or more than £500 Savings Certificates. The two and half per cent. National War Bonds do not require to be individually registered and are unlimited as to the amounts that can be held, all investments being made in the names of the nominees of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China in London.

Investment Stressed

"I would like to impress upon you once more that this appeal of the Shanghai War Savings Association is for money to be invested, and not to be given outright as in the case of the other war funds. Most of us who cannot afford to give outright are nevertheless saving a certain amount of money for our future protection, and it is this money that we are asked in the meantime to lend to the British Government. Here is an opportunity not merely for individuals to invest their savings, but for large institutions in Shanghai to invest any reserves they may have, for which it is impossible to find a use at present.

"At the conclusion of the war all amounts to the credit of the depositor will be immediately refunded to him by scrip or sterling cheque. Surely for us, who are proud to be British subjects, and for our friends whose future prosperity is so closely bound up with that of the British Empire, there can be no finer investment in the world than this.

The Best Way

"If we cannot give our savings outright to the cause that we hold dearer than life itself, or if we have dependents for whose future we must make provision, there is no better way of doing it than this. Self-interest in this case coincides with duty. We cannot all serve; we cannot all fight; we cannot all endure the same hardships or make the same sacrifices as the people at home. But there are few of us who cannot go without some little luxury today and invest the money we save to help our Government along the road to victory. It may be a thousand pounds or may be only a few dollars. It is not the amount, but the spirit that counts, the determination to do everything we can to ensure that those who are making sacrifices far greater than ours will not have made them in vain. At least we shall have done something to show our gratitude to them if we invest every dollar we can save with the Shanghai War Savings Association, care of the Chartered Bank, 18 The Bund, Shanghai. Let us try and make this drive a real success and send in all the money we can spare before Wednesday night. The more we put here in China can lend, the less will the Government have to tax the people who are bearing the brunt of the war at home.

Cotton Mill Advert. Admitted Hoax

Confirming the report which was published by this journal yesterday that the newspaper advertisement published by the "Nos. 2 and 9 Sung Sing Cotton Mills Receiving Committee" was a hoax, the new Nanking regime's chief organ in Shanghai, the "Central China Daily News", reported yesterday that Nanking had never ordered any organization to take over the foreign-managed cotton mills.

Quoting Mr. King Tsu-hui, head of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Labour and Commerce of the new regime, the report stated that it was completely incorrect to say that the cotton mills would be taken over, because the Ministry had no such intentions at all. Moreover, Mr. King was further quoted as saying, his government had never organized the "Nos. 2 and 9 Sung Sing Cotton Mills Receiving Committee."

Act Deplored

Although the motive behind the advertisement could not be ascertained, it was said, the very act of sending that advertisement to the newspaper for publication was deplorable. The Ministry was investigating the deed with a view to bringing the offenders to book. Hope was expressed by Mr. King that no one would be deceived by the advertisement.

It will be recalled that the self-styled "receiving committee" advertised in the "Central China Daily News" on Sunday and Monday saying that the committee had been "ordered" to take over and to transform the cotton mills into state-controlled enterprises as from August 1. People having business connections with the mills were asked to clear up their accounts before July 25. The Nos. 2 and 9 Sung Sing Cotton Mills owned by American and British interests respectively, have advertised in leading newspapers reaffirming their nationalities. Authoritative circles believe that the hoax might have been arranged by some speculators trying to lure people to sell cotton thereby making prices drop to their own advantage.

"Shanghai Directory" Now on Sale

The Shanghai Directory for 1941 has made its appearance and will be welcomed by the many who have been anxiously awaiting it, those especially who failed to secure a China Hong List in January and have been feeling the effects of this non-success ever since. The demand for these two publications is ever-growing and is difficult to gauge owing to Shanghai's way of suddenly increasing in population. Enough never seem to be printed.

Space Saved

This year's Shanghai Directory is less by 50 pages than the last. This is due to no shrinkage in contents but to a considered conservation of space aimed at keeping the publication within handy limits. The purpose of those who know the Shanghai Directory will be to secure a copy before the issue is sold out. They will waste no time reading a resumé of the virtues which they appreciate so well. But to those who have yet to make its acquaintance it may be said that the Directory gives a full list of firms of reputation in Shanghai together with their staffs; that there is an alphabetical list of the agencies held by Shanghai firms; an up-to-date list of mercantile marine officers serving on the China Coast; a "Who's Who" of Shanghai's official and business communities with their business addresses; a "Residential Directory" giving the residential addresses of foreigners in Shanghai; and a "Street Directory" by aid of which the position of the residence may be discovered or the business house or shop marked down (in this section the geographical position of the street is indicated and in the case of thoroughfares like Nanking Road or Avenue Joffre cross-heads show the streets crossing from north to south).

Other Information

In addition there are calendars of several kinds, including a Lunar Calendar which gives at a glance the day of the Chinese moon; a list of Festivals and National Days, Customs and Bank Holidays; a list of hotels and apartment houses; postal rates, weights and measures (including Chinese).

The Shanghai Directory is a unique volume, the result of much arduous labour with accuracy as the aim. No office is willingly without a copy and to be too late to secure one is a recognized calamity. $25 is the price.

Six Rescued From Japanese Ship

Six persons, including the captain and crew of a small 100-ton cargo boat plying between Nobeoka, in Miyazaki Prefecture, across the Straits of Korea to Reisui, Korea, were saved on Saturday by the Myoko Maru. Japanese freighter of the Toa Kaiun Kaisha on the Moji-Shanghai run, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reported yesterday morning.

The six seamen aboard the ill-fated vessel, which sank after being buffetted by rough seas, were brought to Shanghai. The 100-ton boat, which was sailing at a point about 30 miles south-west of Tsushima Island, in the Straits of Korea, was disabled when a cable became entangled in the propeller.

Captain Hamada, skipper of the small ship, signalled to two vessels which passed near the spot before he caught the attention of a look-out on the Myoko Maru which hurried to the rescue. Buffetted by high seas, the small ship had sprung several bad leaks and sank shortly after the six men had been taken off.

According to Captain Hamada, the small ship was carrying lumber and other miscellaneous goods and was on her way to Reisui when the accident befell her.

Traffic Offenders Are Fined in Police Court

Fines ranging from one shilling and sixpence to three shillings were imposed by the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H.M. Police Court yesterday on three traffic offenders.

In the first case Mr. Peter Siong-lien, a British subject, was fined one shilling and sixpence or $5.75 after admitting a charge brought by the traffic office of the Municipal Police of allowing his car to exceed the waiting period by one hour and 25 minutes on June 26, on Szechuen Road east side north of Hongkong Road.

In the second case Mr. H. F. Prytherch was fined two shillings or $7.50 for allowing his car to wait during prohibited hours between 4.45 p.m. and 5.15 p.m. on June 20, on Nanking Road south side east of Central Road. Defendant was absent but wrote in admitting the offence.

The third defendant, who was also absent, Mr. B. P. Ghatlia, was fined three shillings or $11.25 for allowing his car to wait on a public rickshaw stand between 10.15 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. on June 21, on Kiukiang Road south side near the Bund. Evidence was given by a Chinese constable.

Japanese Navy Denies Chungking Claims

Not one Japanese warship had been sunk by mines, aerial bombing or artillery bombardment since the Sino-Japanese hostilities began said Comdr. Hazama, navy spokesman, at yesterday's press conference here, in denying the Chunking claim that 81 Japanese warships had been sunk recently by mines. He said that only a few transports and merchant ships had been sunk, only one this year and only about five or six before that.

B. & S. Ship to Be Freed When Cargo Removed

The Butterfield and Swire, ss. Kwangtung, coastal vessel, now detained by the Japanese naval authorities here, will be released when all the cargo on board has been removed, said Comdr. Hazama navy spokesman, at yesterday's press conference here. Asked about the nature of the cargo, he said that that would not be ascertained until all the cargo had been removed. When this had been, he said, the vessel would be released.

"XCDN Moonlight Follies" Tonight

In full faith that the old man of the weather has been propitiated, "XCDN Moonlight Follies" opens tonight in a blaze of lunar glory. At the dress rehearsal last night final touches were put to the floor-show and by 9 o'clock this evening the last electric light will be in its place, the last nail will have been driven home and the last touch of paint will have helped transform Hayim's garden into a perfect setting for the "XCDN Moonlight Follies" summer production.

The opening night has been called British Night, but like the other national nights it is by no means confined to members of the British community; in fact just the reverse because what the producers have in mind is that members of all other national communities will attend each night to honour the nation to whom the evening's performance is dedicated.

C.-G. to be Present

Tonight the British Consul-General will be present and will occupy the table of honour and the decorations for the first night will be mainly British.

For the popular American auction which will be held each night the British Residents' Association has donated copy of "The Times," dated June 22, 1815. This gives a complete despatch of the Duke of Wellington to the British Government describing the Battle of Waterloo and giving the names of officers killed and wounded.

Practically all tickets for the first night have been sold but there are a few tables left and booking will proceed at Moutrie's until 6 p.m. in the evening. After that hour those wishing to go may buy tickets at the entrance to Hayim's garden, 402 Avenue Haig.

Chance for Rovers

Many Shanghailanders do not arrange parties in advance and doubtless a number of the sterner sex who plan to go nearly every evening would like to buy their tickets at the gate and wander around the garden or dance with the charming taxi dancers and not worry too much what table they get or indeed whether they get a table at all. For such, the many side shows will provide a continuous round of attraction and since the dance floor on which the entertainment will be given is raised, it will be possible to get a good view of the performance from all tables from the central garden enclosure.

Since the proceeds are to be donated to British War Funds, this entertainment provides a pleasant and practical way to help the great cause.

The producers do not believe that the weather is going to be doubtful on any of the next ten evenings but if it is, information will be broadcast every evening over station XCDN at half hour intervals commencing at 7.30 p.m.

OBITUARY

Arthur Lewis John

Death came on Monday last at the Country Hospital to Mr. Arthur Lewis John, Postal Commissioner of the Kiangsu Directorate General, at the age of 48. A native of Kent he is survived by his wife and four daughters.

Deceased joined the postal service in 1912, and has been in a number of outports during his long association with the Chinese Government Post Office. He has been on home leave several times. He was for many years an organizer of charity work in China and leaves a wide circle of friends and associates, foreign and Chinese, to mourn his death. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

Dr. Evan V. S. Morgan

After a long and useful life in the mission field and after having devoted 51 years in China, Dr. Evan V. S. Morgan passed away in England and the news of his death was received in Shanghai with many expressions of genuine regret as he had won a wide circle of friends through his extensive work.

Though it is over six years ago that the late Dr. Morgan, together with his wife, departed from these shores for his retirement in England, memories of him in Shanghai are still green, especially as he had spent his final years in the China service in this city. He and his wife left Shanghai with a remarkable record of having completed 100 years of work in China between them.

The Christian Way

The late Dr. Morgan was well known for his tolerance in religious matters; he was in direct favour of Confuciusism and was known to have said that he was "eager to see Confucius placed once more on his pedestal." His religious outlook cannot be better described than in his own words, said on the eve of his departure:—

"My experience leads me to think that all missionary work should be done as Henry Havelock said in India, 'Christian things should be done in a Christian way.' More than doctrine, a Christian spirit is needed. We must not look upon the teachings of non-Christian religious with hostility, but rather we must consider them with sympathy and a willingness to acknowledge the feeling out for the spiritual power behind the universe that is in all of them."

The late Mr. Morgan was born in 1860, which makes him 81 years old at the time of his death. He came into a Methodist family but he later became a Baptist while engaged in business in Carmarthen, Wales. His birthplace was Llangeitho, which played a prominent part in the religious history of Wales and was where Calvinistic Methodistism was founded.

First in Chefoo

He prepared himself for service in China at the Baptist College of Bristol, England. There he met Miss Marion Weedon, who was destined to become his wife. The late Dr. Morgan obtained his first glimpse of China in 1884 when he arrived in Chefoo; two years later, Miss Weedon came out to China and was married to the late Dr. Morgan at the Cathedral in Shanghai.

His early years was spent in the mission at Taiyuanfu, Shansi, but later was transferred to Sianfu, the capital of Shensi. During the Boxer year, he was in England and returned soon after to resume his work at his Taiyuanfu mission.

He finally came to Shanghai and the years just prior to his retirement he spent in translation work and writing books: his last publication in China was entitled "Tao, The Great Luminant," a translation of Prince Hui Nan's essays.

Despite all the energy he put into mission work, the late Dr. Morgan also found time to take an active interest in the Royal Asiatic Society. He spent many years editing the R.A.S. "Journal" and his energies in this direction were crowned when he was elected president of the society, a position he held for many years before leaving Shanghai in June, 1938.

Serious Complaint Against Briton Made by Police

In adjourning until tomorrow morning the hearing of a complaint brought by the Municipal Police against C. A. Cameron, a British subject, in H.M. Police Court yesterday, the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, observed that evidence had been given to show that the complaining witness had been gagged and beaten up, which if borne out might constitute robbery, a much more serious offence than the larceny charge with which the police had laid against accused. The Police intimated that they would produce medical evidence at the next hearing showing the extent of the injuries sustained by the victim.

The charge brought by the police was that accused on July 15, on Darroch Road, had feloniously stolen a parcel of clothing valued at $50 from one Song Kee-tsoo, contrary to the Larceny Act. Mr. Haines at the outset observed that he was not disposed to deal with the case summarily, as he understood it was not Cameron's first appearance before the court, and would frame a charge on which to commit accused for trial if the evidence produced by the Police should warrant it. In the circumstances he would not ask Cameron to plead.

Police Witnesses Called

Outlining the prosecution's case Detective Sub-Inspector R. Wilkinson of the Dixwell Road Station told the court that on the morning of July 14, a telephone message was received from the Japanese Naval Landing Party headquarters stating that they had arrested a foreigner. The Police went there and took into custody the accused, 25 years of age, a British subject. At the same time the Japanese authorities handed over to the police a seventeen year old Chinese, Song Kee-tsoo. The latter it was alleged, stated that on July 13, he was walking along Darroch Road with a parcel in his hand, when accused approached him from behind and questioned him about the contents of the parcel. He resisted, raised an alarm, and it was alleged accused snatched the parcel from him and ran away. Eventually accused was arrested by the Japanese authorities and taken with his victim to the headquarters of the Naval Landing Party. He was held overnight while the Dixwell Road station was informed and requested to take him over.

Sergeant M. Kashima of Dixwell Road Station gave evidence of arrest and related how accused was handed over to him by the Japanese Naval Landing Party headquarters.

Gagged and Beaten

He was followed into the witness-box by the complaining witness, a tailor's assistant who looked years younger than the age he gave. He said accused asked him whether the parcel contained opium and heroin, searched it and asked him to go to military headquarters. On Kunming Road, he said, it was dark and he started to cry when accused placed a paper gag and a handkerchief in his mouth and struck him on the face and head with his clenched fist, snatched the parcel away from him and ran away. Two Japanese plain-clothes men arrested the accused and notified a Japanese sentry near by. Accused was in possession of the parcel when searched and was taken to the station, witness said, where he was beaten up with batons and tied up. Later a military car conveyed them all to military headquarters.

Detective Sergeant W. G. Stevens of Dixwell Road Station was the last witness called. He said he made enquiries into the case. When asked why he had taken the parcel, witness said, accused declared that since his release from gaol on January 9, last, he was unable to find work and had snatched the property to procure the money to buy food.

Conditions Quiet In Weihaiwei

Summer vacationers who consider Weihaiwei the ideal resort to go to escape from the heat and grime of the city will find things peaceful in the northern port once they have landed, according to a letter received by a local resident from a holiday-maker there. Visitors to Weihaiwei should have their cholera and smallpox vaccination certificates dated as nearly as possible to the time of departure, as new certificates are required every three months. Cameras and photographic equipment and accessories are taboo, being looked upon with disfavour by the authorities states the writer whose letter follows:—

"Conditions here are perfectly peaceful once you have landed and, in fact, I had no trouble at all because I left all my baggage in the hands of the hotel servant and he did all the worrying with the Water Police of a certain nationality.

Perfunctory Search

"The excuse they make for tearing all the baggage to bits is that a wellknown Shanghai gentleman accidentally left two guns in his trunk—so now they pounce on everybody and search men, women and children. actually they did not search me because I walked through saying "good-morning, good-morning, good-morning" to everyone concerned, which so shook them that they weakly replied "good-morning" and let it go at that. Mrs. N. says that the three ladies in her party were searched—but I think it must be a very perfunctory affair, because nobody else has complained.

"If anybody asks you about the position here it is safe to say that the feeling with the Japanese authorities is very good: a senior officer or the landing-party has called round at the landing and foreign houses and explained personally that the authorities want to make things as easy as possible for summer visitors, but they must be careful not to bring any firearms, not to photograph soldiers or any military or naval objects, not to carry binoculars outside your own premises, and not to use an electric torch outside your own garden at night.

Officer Most Polite

"Actually the articles on which the water police pounce are cameras and any fittings that go with them, binoculars, and electric torches: if they seize these (they did not happen to seize mine) you have to go to Headquarters and claim them personally: this causes some trouble, and gives them the chance to read the Riot Act mentioned above before they return the things to you. I am told that the officer who called on the hotels etc., was most polite and I can only repeat that once you are landed everything is just as peaceful as ever. I forgot to mention that no money other than F.R.B. currency should be brought—you can pay your ship's bar account by cheque."

A Picture Of Health!

A bright, smiling face and plump, rosy cheeks denote a child's healthy progress. If your little son or daughter is thin and pale it is most likely due to some derangement in the digestive organs which a dose or two of Baby's Own Tablets will correct.

Baby's Own Tablets are pleasant to taste so children like them, which makes them easy to give, and being in tablet form accuracy of dosage is assured. They are mildly laxative and are a specific for all the minor health troubles to which babies and little children are subject, constipation, upset stomach, 'wind', diarrhoea, colds, croup, simple fever, teething troubles and worms. Sold by all chemists.

Baby's Own Tablets

Keep Children Well

1871 • 70 Years of Security to Policyowners • 1941

Man's First Instinct

is to take care of his own.

LIFE INSURANCE was born because of this instinct. It protects widows, fatherless and aged, and enables them to live in comfort and security instead of poverty and fear.

If you have not made adequate financial provision for your dependents and for your own old age, we will gladly assist you to plan for it.

Before You Insure Consult

Confederation Life Association

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

A copy of this Offer for Sale has been duly delivered to the Registrar of Companies, Shanghai, for registration.

The Subscription List will open at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, 16th July, 1941, and close at 10.30 a.m. on the same day.

Application has been made to the Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange for an official quotation of the Debentures now offered.

G. E. MARDEN & COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

SHARE CAPITAL ISSUED:
125,000 Ordinary Shares of Taels 10 each . . Tls. 1,250,000 (C.N.$1,748,251.75)

LOAN CAPITAL ISSUED:
15 year Debentures . . C.N.$3,000,000

OFFER OF
$3,000,000 5½% 15 Year Debentures at 96½%

OF WHICH
$1,000,000 have been applied for and will be allotted in full.

The Debentures were created by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company dated 10th July, 1941.

The Company's Articles permit borrowing at the discretion of the Directors.

Interest on the Debentures will be payable half-yearly on the 31st December and 30th June. The first payment of interest will be made on 31st December, 1941, in respect of the period from 16th July, 1941. The debentures will be issued in the following denominations :—Dollars 10,000 ; 5,000 ; 1,000 ; 500 ; 100.

This issue will be redeemed at par on the 30th day of June, 1956, but the Company reserves the right to redeem the whole (but not a part) of the debentures at any time at 105% thus accrued interest upon giving at least six months' previous notice.

The debentures will be secured by a Trust Deed in favour of the Yangtsze Insurance Co., Ltd., assigning specifically B. C. Lots 9334, 3847, 3815 and U.S. Lots 1419 and 2930 together with the buildings thereon as described in the report by Messrs. Berents and Sandor set out hereinafter, together with a floating charge on the whole of the remaining assets of the Company.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
and
BENJAMIN & POTTS

offer for sale the remaining C.N.$2,000,000 5½% debentures at 96½% payable in full on application.

The following letter has been received from Mr. G. E. Marden, M.C., Managing Director of the Company, and Chairman of Messrs. Wheelock & Co., Ltd.

2 French Bund, Shanghai,
10th July, 1941.

Dear Sirs,

Messrs. G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd., was incorporated in 1930 with an issued capital of Taels 750,000.00 and are successors to the private Company of the same name which was incorporated in January, 1925. The Company carries on the business of Customs Brokers, Forwarding Agents, Haulage Contractors, Removal Contractors, Ferry Boat Operators and Warehousemen. By an exchange of ordinary shares in 1933 the Company became and still remains a wholly owned subsidiary of Messrs. Wheelock & Co., Ltd. The Company's original Loan capital which consisted of Tls. 500,000 6% Debentures was paid off in full on the 31st December, 1940, and no charge of any description is outstanding against the Company. In April of this year a further 50,000 shares of Taels 10 each were issued for cash the proceeds being used for the purchase of godown properties.

The purpose of the issue of C.N.$3,000,000 5½% debentures which you are purchasing is to provide funds for additional purchases of land and godown property, and for development and/or redevelopment.

To this end a contract has been entered into in the ordinary way of business with Messrs Yung Ching & Co., 227/10 Shantung Road, Shanghai, through Messrs. Wheelock & Co., Ltd., for the purchase of B. C. Lots 168 and 491 situated on Broadway East, having an area of Mow 12.835 and being partly developed with godowns and shops. The amount payable in cash to the vendor is C.N.$1,250,000 which will be provided from the proceeds of the present issue. Messrs. Wheelock & Co., Ltd., derive neither commission nor profit from the transaction.

The following is a copy of a report given by the Company's Auditors, Messrs. Thomson & Co., Chartered Accountants, as to the profits and dividends of the Company : "Gentlemen :—In connection with the proposed issue of Three million 5½% debentures, we report that the profits of the Company (including dividends and interest received from Subsidiary Companies) for the three financial years ended 31st December, 1940 (the last date to which accounts have been made up) are as set out below :

		Profit	*Dividend paid*
Year ending December	1938	$453,588.82	$375,000
" " "	1939	622,389.93	525,000
" " "	1940	985,594.57	750,000

The results for the first quarter of the current year show a substantial improvement over the corresponding period for 1940.

We are, Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
THOMSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

The following is a copy of a report by Messrs. Hans Berents, B.Sc., and H. Sandor, Members of the Shanghai Land Valuers' and Surveyors' Society :

No.	Location	Title Deed	Land Area Mow	Development	Value C.N.$
1 147	Yangtszepoo Road,	B. C. Lot 9334	6.594	2 × 5 Storied reinforced concrete godowns (A. & B.)	
				1 × 3 Storied reinforced concrete godown (C)	
				1 Iron and glass roof over the yard	3,463,000.00
2A 71/2	Lane 284, Baikal Road				
	296, " "	B. C. Lot 3847	3.064	3 × 1 Storied brick godowns	
B 70	" 284, " "	U. S. Lot 1419	0.629	1 Iron roof shed	
				1 × 2 Storied, godowns of Fire Resisting Construction	475,000.00
3 110,	Macgregor Road	B. C. Lot 3815	7.238	10 × 1 Storied brick built and iron roof godowns	917,000.00
4 1087,	East Yuhang Road	U. S. Lot 2980	6.060	4 × 1 Storied brick godowns	
				1 × 2 Storied brick godowns	312,000.00
					$5,167,000.00

We have examined the above properties and appraised the land according to present market prices ; we have valued the buildings according to present replacement cost less depreciation ; therefore, we consider the amounts set on the respective properties as their fair market values.

(*Signed*) H. BERENTS,
HUGO SANDOR,
Members, Shanghai Land Valuers' and Surveyors, Society.

In addition to the properties intended to be specifically assigned to the Trustees in respect of this present issue, further freehold property of an appraised value of One and three quarter Million dollars is owned by the Company, no part of the purchase price of which is to be provided from the proceeds of the present issue.

Yours faithfully,
G. E. MARDEN,
Managing Director, G. E. Marden Co., Ltd.
Chairman, Wheelock & Co., Ltd.

The following Contract, other than those in the ordinary way of business, has been entered into in the past two years : Between the Company and Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and Benjamin & Potts for the sale of the present issue.

TRUSTEES FOR THE DEBENTURE HOLDERS:

THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION LTD.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE ERNEST MARDEN, *Managing Director.*
HARRY EDWARD ARNHOLD.
FREDERICK RICHARD DAVEY.
VUNG KWE SONG.

BANKERS: HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

AUDITORS: THOMSON & CO., *Chartered Accountants.*

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS: PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & Co.

SECRETARIES: WHEELOCK & CO., LTD.

MANAGER: W. J. HAWKINGS

REGISTERED OFFICES: 125 Hankow Road.

The customary brokerage will be paid on allocations made in respect of applications through members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Applications for the debentures must be in multiples of $1,000 and must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded together with the full amount applied for to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Debentures will be issued by the Company in exchange for Banker's receipt and Letters of Allocation, when ready.

By an Agreement dated 11th July, 1941, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and Messrs. Benjamin & Potts have agreed to purchase the debentures. The price payable is at the rate of 94%. The Agreement provides that all expenses of the issue, other than legal charges, shall be borne by the purchasers.

A draft (subject to modification) of the Trust Deed to secure the debentures, copies of the Contracts mentioned above, the reports of the Auditors and the Valuers and the memorandum articles of the Company, may be seen at the offices of the Secretaries, 2 French Bund, Shanghai, during ordinary business hours.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
BENJAMIN & POTTS

SHANGHAI, 14th July, 1941.

THE SPORTS PAGE

Rigney Snaps Yank Win Streak But Fails to Stop DiMaggio

New York, July 14.

TO Johnny Rigney of the White Sox today went the distinction of snapping the New York Yanks' winning streak of 14 games but he failed to silence the mighty bat of Joe DiMaggio.

Joe's speed saved his precious string of consecutive games in which he has hit safely. Game number 45 was recorded when the Yank outfielder beat out a slow roller to third base in the sixth frame. Rigney limited the Bronx bombers to eight hits and one run and hurled shutout ball after the third frame, while his mates were nicking three New York pitches for nine hits and seven runs.

The Cleveland Indians cut the Yanks' lead down to four games when Bob Feller allowed only five hits in turning back the Boston Red Sox 4 to 1.

The Indians gave Feller a four run lead in the second inning and throughout he was never threatened. The Boston outfit collected their lone score in the seventh frame. During Cleveland's big second inning the rally was aided by two walks and a pair of singles.

Tigers Rally in Seventh

Delmar Baker's Detroit Tigers rallied in the seventh to beat out the Philadelphia Athletics 4 to 2 Outfielder Bruce Campbell saved the day by connecting with a double which brought in a pair of runs.

The old veteran Tommie Bridges was on the mound for the Tigers and held his foes to five hits. He was opposed by Philip Marchildon for most of the game.

In the battle for the cellar the St. Louis Browns beat out the Washington Senators 6 to 4 but still need one more win to get into seventh place.

The Browns were generously aided by Kendall Chase who issued seven walks and made a pair of wild throws. Chase allowed only four hits as compared to eight by John Niggelling. Who went the full route for the St. Louis club.

Dodgers Increase League Lead

Leo Durocher's Brooklyn Dodgers increased their senior circuit lead, by another game when they nosed out the Chicago Cubs 1 to 0 while the Philadelphia Phillies were besting the St. Louis cards 5 to 4.

The Brooklyn outfit pushed over the lone score of the game in the last of the ninth inning after Walter Higbe and Vern Olsen had staged a neck and neck pitchers' duel. Both clubs recorded eight hits and also turned in errorless ball.

The Cards met their downfall in the eighth frame when Bob Bracen, Phillie shortstop, singled to drive in the tying and winning runs. The Phillies piled up an early lead but it was overcome by the Cards who were leading by one run when the last of the eighth rolled around. The loss put the Cards three and a half games behind the Dodgers.

Reds Win in Thirteenth Frame

The best game of the senior circuit was supplied by the Cincinnati and Boston clubs who went thirteen innings before the Reds broke the deadlock.

The score was knotted at three all when the ninth inning ended. In the next inning Boston scored a long run but the Reds again tied the score. Then, in the thirteenth, the Reds ran wild to tally three runs and take the game by a 7 to 4 score.

Bill Werber and Lin Frey started the last inning off by getting walks. Myron McCormick and Harry Craft produced singles and Eddie Joost topped the rally off with a two bagger.

The New York Giants rallied in the ninth to nose out the Pittsburgh Pirates 3 to 2. Truett Sewell, top notch Pirate hurler, had held the Giants scoreless until the last inning. He was opposed on the mound by Carl Hubbell who yielded six hits as compared to five by sewell.

Box Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	8	1
Chicago	7	9	1
Batteries: Breuer, Stanceu, Branch and Rosar; Rigney and Tresh.			
Washington	4	8	0
St. Louis	6	4	2
Batteries: Chase, Kennedy and Early; Niggeling and Ferrell.			
Philadelphia	2	5	0
Detroit	4	9	2
Batteries: Marchildon, Hadley and Hayes; Bridges and Sullivan.			
Boston	1	5	1
Cleveland	4	9	0
Batteries: Wilson, Potter and Peacock; Feller and Desautels.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	7	17	0
Boston	4	14	3
Batteries: Moore, Turner and West; Errickson, Johnson, Lamanna, Early and Masi.			
Pittsburgh	2	5	1
New York	3	6	2
Batteries: Sewell and Lopez; Hubbell and O'Dea.			
St. Louis	4	7	1
Philadelphia	5	12	4
Batteries: Krist, Nahem and Padgett; Johnson and Warren, Livingston.			
Chicago	0	2	1
Brooklyn	1	3	0
Batteries: Olsen and McCullough; Higbe and Owen.—Reuter.			

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	53	27	.663
Cleveland	50	32	.610
Boston	42	37	.532
Chicago	41	39	.513
Detroit	41	43	.488
Philadelphia	36	42	.462
Washington	29	50	.367
St. Louis	28	50	.359

National League

Brooklyn	54	26	.675
St. Louis	51	30	.630
New York	42	34	.553
Cincinnati	42	38	.525
Pittsburgh	36	37	.493
Chicago	36	45	.444
Boston	31	45	.408
Philadelphia	21	58	.266

—United Press.

Close Baseball Clash Expected

After a weekend conspicuous by its lack of sport, local baseball enthusiasts will once again have a chance to see their favourite pastime when the Second Battalion ball nine clashes with the First Battalion at the Race Course today, starting at 3.30 p.m.

This game should be a welcome dish to the many fans who have been in the habit of seeing every game that has been on the schedule this season and despite the fact that the game will start when most of the local civilians should be at their offices, many should find their way to the ball park when the umpire calls "play Ball."

In this game the Second Battalion should take the field as slight favourites to cop the encounter as they are now in third place after their win over the Headquarters Orphans, who have already chalked up two victories over the First Battalion.

The Second Battalion, according to reliable sources, should wind up in second place at the conclusion of the league as the Shanghai Amateurs, after their past performances in the City League play, are practically a sure thing to repeat last season's pennant victory.

In today's encounter between the Second Battalion, Laffoon is expected to take over the mound duties for the First while it will be a toss-up between Perri and Hill for the Second Battalion

Pitching Ability

The game today will actually be decided on the basis of the pitching ability of the opposing pitchers and should Lahoon be at his best, the First will have more than an even chance to cop the encounter, as he can be considered better than any pitcher the Second Battalion can put against him, and the main thing that the First will have to do is to support their hurler by hitting the pill when hits mean runs.

The Second Battalion, though definitely weaker than the First on the mound, have more power at the plate as the First have shown that most of their losses this season have been due to the failure of their batters to hit in the pinches.

The Second Battalion have a few hitters that can be depended on, such as Mann, who plays shortstop on the team, "Bozo" Duncan, Zagar and Taylor while the best that the First can do is Mudry and Penick, who have both been hitting the pill consistently this season.

Even Infields

The infield of both teams are pretty even, both teams can boast first rate fielders and the infield can be expected to assist the pitchers to the best of their ability while the outfield of both opposing sides are on a par.

The tentative lineups for the two teams in today's tussle follows:

Second Battalion:—Brannan, 3b; Taylor, cf; Mann, ss; Duncan, rf; Tagar, lf; Waddell, 1b; Rundle, 2b; Pack, c; Hill or Perri, p.

First Battalion:—Penick, lf; Horvath, c; Robinson, ss; Mudry, 3b; McMillian, 1b; Kopacz, rf; Lyon, cf; Klusendorf, 2b; Laffoon, p.

Week-End Teams

Cricket

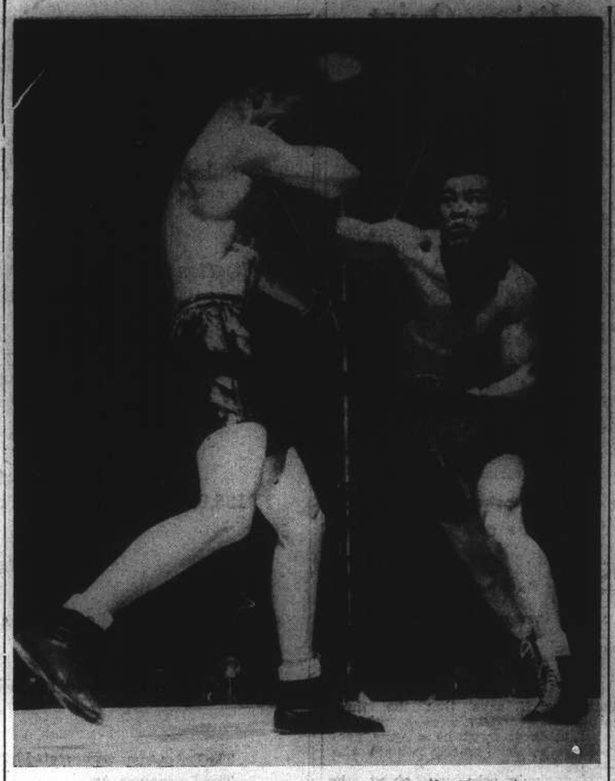
Shanghai Cricket Club

LEAGUE. Wanderers *v.* Stragglers. Saturday, July 19, S.C.C. Ground, 1.45 p.m. Wanderers:—D. W. Leach (Capt.), E. R. Dow, E. R. Duckitt, G. S. Dunkley, G. B. Elliot, F. Marshall, H. H. Morris, T. L. Rawsthorne, R. U. Reynolds, L. F. Stokes, L. Underwood. Reserves: A. Graham, D. J. Gravbrook. Stragglers:—A. C. Sinclair (Capt.), J. B. Brown, W. V. K. Chadwick, J. C. Jenkins, H. S. Orr, T. C. G. Pearson, J. W. Pote-Hunt, P. V. Simpson, E. J. Sluis, J. Fletcher, T. H. Wood. Reserves: R. E. A. Nelson, A. Lingard. Umpires: Rev. F. W. Weaver and P. J. Hart. Scorer: H. W Brown.

An S.C.C. XI *v.* Parsee C.C., Sunday, July 20, S.C.C. Ground, 11.30 p.m. S.C.C.: A. V. T. Dean (Capt.), J. C. Blanks, H.A. Crickmer, A. Graham, J. C. Jenkins, A. Lingard, D. W. Leach, D. O. Milne-Day, [illegible] Nelson, H. E. Orr, P. V. Simpson. Reserves: G. T. Gambling, J. A. G. L. Smith, W. Marsav. Umpire: C. Victor Syms. Scorer: R. G. Penfold.

"A" Company *v.* Light Horse, Thursday and Friday, July 17 and 18 at 5.30 p.m. each day, S.C.C. Small Ground, "A" Company:—G. T. Gambling (Capt.), J. A. G. L. Smith, E. A. Weidman, W. Rankin, P. G. Cantopher, J. T. Buckley, W. Whaley, C. Woolhouse, I. H. Kendall, R. J. Parsons, H. J. D. Lowe. Reserves:

Awarded her second important feature role within as many weeks, Evelyn Keyes, Columbia contract player, was assigned the role of "Lucy," the cockney maid in "Ladies in Retirement," which Lester Cowan is to produce for Columbia. At the same time, it was announced, Elsa Lanchester was signed to play the important role of "Emily," the zaniest of two sisters in the screenplay, cast of which is headed by Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward.



The Champ Goes After His Man in Deadly Earnest

Challenger Billy Conn, on the left, absorbs part of the shattering power of Champion Joe Louis' lethal right hand punch with his glove—and part with his jaw. The beginning of the end as the negro, his face twisted with the effort, goes after his man in deadly earnest. Joe retained his heavyweight title by knocking out Conn after 2 minutes and 58 seconds of the 13th round of their scheduled 15-round bout.

Porpoises Trounce Crocodiles In Opening Waterpolo Game

THE "Y" Porpoises showed their superiority over the A. S. F. Crocodiles in the opening game of the Shanghai Waterpolo League yesterday evening at the "Y" pool when the local title-holders trimmed the French team by the one-sided score of 7-2.

Smith of the Foreign "Y" squad was at his peak as he lead his team to victory scoring one goal more than the combined efforts of his opponents, while Strand also assisted in the rout by putting two fine shots past Emile Paul, goalie of the A.S.F.

For the losers Guinet was outstanding as he scored both points for his side. Paul, the French custodian, also gave a good display, his fine performance being chiefly responsible for the holding down of the Porpoises who might have piled up a bigger score had anyone else been in goal.

A.S.F. Draw First Blood

The game started with the Porpoises defending the deep end. The opening stages of the contest saw both aggregations trying their utmost to break through and score. Shortly after the start of the game, Strand tried a shot at A.S.F. goal but his effort was futile as Paul easily handled the ball.

During numerous exchanges in the early period, Guinet, playing left forward for the French received the ball while he was within shooting distance of his opponents' goal and he made no mistake when he shot a fast one past Pitts, goalie for the Porpoises, to draw first blood for the A.S.F.

Porpoises Attack Hard

This initial reverse seemed to put some spirit into the Porpoises who attacked the A.S.F. citadel consistently and were finally rewarded when Strand drove the ball past the A.S.F. custodian to equalise the count.

This goal gave the Porpoises added zest as the balance of the first half was played practically in the French half of the pool and the "Y" took the lead through a goal by Smith. By this time, the Imcas were fighting hard to pile up a big lead to win the game and added another point when Wyatt, receiving a short pass from Vernick, put the ball behind the net to end the first half in favour of the "Y" Porpoises, by the count of 3-1.

Foreign "Y" Forge Ahead

The Foreign "Y", defending the shallow end in the second period, had things practically sewn up as, despite the fact that Guinet scored for the French in the early stages of the second half to bring the French to within one goal of the Porpoises, the "P" squad continued to pile up goal after goal to win their opening game of the season.

In the second half the Foreign "Y" aggregation scored four times; their goals coming through Wyatt, who scored one, Smith, who added two more goals to the one he scored in the initial period, with the final goal of the game coming through Archie Logan to make the final score 7-2.

Best Goal of Match

The best goal of the match can be attributed to Smith of the Foreign "Y", who, despite the fact that he was well guarded, scored from five yards out with a beautiful backhand flip which gave the opposing goalie no chance whatsoever.

The line-up of the two teams follows:

"Y" Porpoises *v.* A.S.F.

Pitts g. Emile Paul
Vernick b. Peniguel
Smith b. A. Paul
Grebenchikoff c.h. Dabbene
Logan l.f. Prodkovsky
Wyatt c.f. Mihail
Strand r.p. Guinet

China "Bulwark of Peace and Order"

Manila, July 15.

"A strong united China is a guarantee of stability to the Far East ....America's mission in China is to strengthen the democratic front.... there is a growing realization in the United States that China is a bulwark of peace and order in the Far East," declared Mr. Owen Lattimore, United States adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, who is en route to Chungking.

Mr. Lattimore declined to discuss the future because "events are happening too swiftly."

He called the generalissimo a symbol of Chinese unity.—Reuter.

Texaco Softball Squad Defeats "Y" Reds in "A" Loop Tilt

AFTER a closely contested encounter, the Texaco softball squad defeated the Foreign "Y" Reds in the principal tussle of the "A" division of the Erin Villa Invitation Softball League held yesterday by the close score of 5-2. The game was as close as the scores indicate, each run being fully earned. While the winners were playing at the top of their form the Foreign "Y" squad appeared somewhat listless.

In the meantime, at the Race Club diamond, the A.S.P. "A" encountere little opposition in Mollers Ltd. and were not extended to win 12-3. The third game of the schedule was held at the ground of the Columbia Country Club where the home team literally annihilated the Race Clubbers to win by the lopsided count of 32-10.

More consistent battling by the Texaco kittenball squad was the chief factor of their triumph over the Foreign "Y" Reds who appeared to be badly off colour. The Texaco ladies emerged victorious by the narrow margin of three runs which were scattered over the seven innings.

Good Account

Luck Knoch gave a good account of herself in the pitcher's box by striking out a number of the Imca's most promising batters. She received excellent support from Mary Malinovsky who was as steady as a rock at first base.

The winners lost no time in settling down when they availed themselves of the indifferent fielding of the "Y" squad to chalk up two runs. The tussle was made quite exciting when the Reds shut them out in the next two innings while they crept along to tie the count at two all.

Bella Barros, second base for the "Y," was instrumental in disposing of the Texaco squad in one-two-three order in the second and third frames when she caught a number of difficult "flies." Ruth Riege, usually a pillar of strength in the "hot corner" did not acquit herself as creditably as she has in the past and more than once she let the ball trickle through her fingers. She made partial reparation for this by scoring one of the two runs earned by her side.

New Pitcher

The introduction of a new pitcher in C. M. Gonsalves by the second stringers of the A.S.P. proved the downfall of the cellarites, the Mollers Ltd., who could only garner three runs against the winners' 12. C. M. Gonsalves made a spectacular debut when she took the mound to strike out no less than fourteen batters only allowing scattered hits in the seven innings.

The entire team gave its twirler strong support and although there were a few fielding errors they exerted their superiority in every department of the game by settling down to score early in the tussle.

Those who watched this game yesterday were of the opinion that the winners would probably have given a much better account of themselves had they had the services of C. M. Gonsalves earlier in the season, as it is, they are now placed in the lower half of the current league standings.

Including this win the A.S.P. "A" have won three games out of seven engagements. And although the league it still in its preliminary round, there is little or no opportunity for them to draw up to the leaders. There is little doubt that the title this year will either be retained by their first team or fall into the hands of the Erin Villa "A."

One-sided Game

Meanwhile, the Columbia Country Club, hosts to to the Race Clubbers, fully justified predictions by walloping their guests to win by the one sided score of 32-10. Although the losers made several rallies their efforts were soon nipped by the more experienced play of the winners.

Joan Picozzi hurled for the winners and did not encounter much difficulty in striking out some of the more promising members of the Race Club squad, who, though keen, have yet to learn a lot about softball. V. Elliot was again outstanding for them and was far and away the most consistent batter.

The Columbian ladies took no chances by settling down to earn their runs early in the game. They made the most of the weak fielding of the losers by stealing base after base. There was little doubt regarding the outcome of the issue after the third inning.

Ladies' Softball Standings

"A" Division

Team	P.	W.	L.	F.	A.	Per.
A.S.P. "A"	6	6	0	99	13	1.000
Erin Villa "A"	6	6	0	91	33	1.000
For. "Y" Reds	7	4	3	82	52	.571
Texaco	6	3	3	54	46	.500
A.S.P. "B"	7	3	4	68	78	.429
C.C.C.	7	3	4	74	72	.428
Race Club	6	1	5	34	103	.167
Mollers Ltd.	7	0	7	27	112	.000

"B" Division

J.A.C.	3	3	0	50	17	1.000
Lanterns	2	2	0	30	6	1.000
F.M.C.	1	1	0	20	4	1.000
A.S.P. "C"	5	3	2	42	45	.600
Ching Woo	2	1	1	12	12	.500
Erin Villa "B"	3	1	2	13	35	.333
C.S.F.	2	0	2	9	26	.000
Rangers	2	0	2	15	28	.000
Telephones	2	0	2	9	24	.000
S.M.C.	0	0	0	0	0	.000

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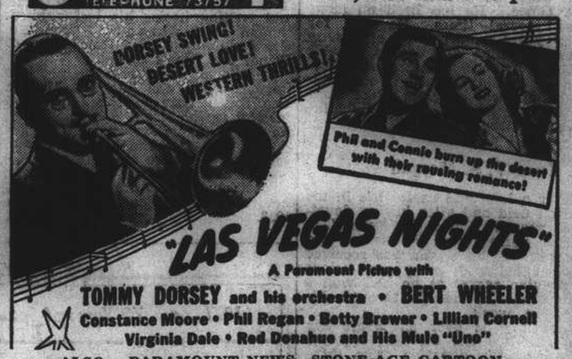

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British Children Happy Under Care of U.S. Foster Parents

JUST how true the saying is that British children evacuated to the United States are proving "ambassadors without portfolio" can be judged from a peep behind the scenes at a new organization in Britain called The Kinsmen, writes Mr. Peter Lyne in an article in the "Christian Science Monitor," entitled, "Youthful Hearts That Bridge the Seas."

Primarily this society is the outcome of a great desire on the part of British parents to express collectively as well as individually their gratitude for American generosity. But the functions of The Kinsmen already go far wider. This organization is seeking to satisfy the new British interest in America's way of life, aroused by the fact that 4,000 or so British children are in America for the rest of the war.

The organization is furthering the bond of friendship and understanding between parents in Britain and foster parents across the Atlantic. Amid war, it is planning a reciprocal British hospitality for American children when peace is restored.

One way and another the affairs of The Kinsmen seem to throw considerable light on the whole vast question of closer Anglo-American relations. Take, for instance, the sudden realization by an English mother of her ignorance of America, where her daughter is now staying. "My little girl's American hostess," she wrote to the founder of The Kinsmen, Mrs. Lucie Bemrose, "is so marvelously good to her that I feel quite at ease about her well-being; but the trouble is that I myself feel so out of the picture. I know nothing about the States and they don't realize how little I know."

The children's letters home are often gems of human interest. "How is precious old England?" "I hope you always carry your gas mask." Sentences like these, picked at random, stand out for their pathos and solicitude. But mostly the letters tell of new and wonderful experiences; of the marvels of press-button machines delivering anything from safety pins to sandshoes; of the endless kindness of America's "Uncle John" and "Auntie Mary"; of surprising differences between school and home life in England and in the States.

Bridging the Gap

But few grown-ups, let alone a child, could be expected to fill in the immense canvas of the New World which parents here are suddenly so eager to scan. That is why there is such ready support for The Kinsmen idea of getting together to help bridge the gap between the homes in America, and thereby helping to bring the two English-speaking peoples still closer together.

The far-reaching significance of this movement is apparent in every step in the development of The Kinsmen as described to me by Mrs. Bemrose at her comfortable home in the Midland industrial town of Derby. She takes no credit for the idea. "That," he said, "was inherent in the kinship which British parents have felt toward one another when they realize how many hopes and dreams, recollections and resolves they have had in common, ever since their children took the perilous voyage."

But it was Mrs. Bemrose's organizing ability which gave form to the idea. Her husband somehow finds time between his business and responsible duties with the Home Guard to help her, particularly through his printing works.

Their son, Alan, is happy in Lynn, Massachusetts. Mrs. Bemrose pointed to his picture in their sitting room and proudly decribed how he spoke over the radio from New York last October. "He has already grown out of his clothes," she said. "And they've made him tidy up his hair," she added gratefully.

Coming back to the founding of The Kinsmen, Mrs. Bemrose told me how she started by writing to the parents of children who went to the United States under the American Evacuation Committee. Response was enthusiastic and revealed how deep is the gratitude of British parents and how complete their trust in the American foster parents. In fact, if there was a note of caution in their support of The Kinsmen plan it was expressed in a desire that there should be no central checking up on foster parents, no interference in existing happy relationships, however well meaning; no charity, nor any action which might offend.

No Regrets For Parting

British parents also required some reassurance that the foster parents would appreciate the sincerity of their wish to co-operate. Here the American Outpost in London has stepped in as a well-qualifier adviser.

The letters speak in glowing terms of the tact and cheerfulness of the welcome given to British children in America. "We have never regretted our decision to part with him," wrote one mother. "There he is able to enjoy the normal life of freedom that is so necessary for the proper development of a child."

"He is so happy," writes another. "He doesn't really miss us. But it's better that way."

A Church of England clergyman, praising the hospitality that American friends are showing to his children, adds, "I believe this Christian kindness will do more to weld our two countries in an unbreakable bond of fellowship than the work of all the politicians."

Fathers serving in Britain's fighting services wrote to say they could devote themselves to winning the war with easy consciences now their children were in safe keeping.

Educational Data Wanted

The letters also made various proposals for furthering the work of The Kinsmen. Information about America's educational system is wanted, so that British parents can judge how their children are likely to hold their own in United States schools. Others asked that foster parents should write articles describing their social background so that British parents could get a better picture of their children's environment.

Interchange between British parents and American foster parents of literature, periodicals, and newspapers is also favoured. Already the Ministry of Information has prepared a list of duty-free British publications which can be sent to the United States to meet the demand for more and more news from Britain.

Backed by such constructive proposals, The Kinsmen was launched at a meeting in London in March with the nucleus of an enthusiastic following already assured. American representatives at the meeting included Mr. Laurence Tweedy, Chief of the American Evacuation Committee; other officials of this organization; Mr. Eric H. Biddle of the Marshall Field Committee, on a visit to Britain, and some 80 British parents. Plans were discussed for regular joint greetings to be sent to American foster parents and for the monthly publication of a news budget to be called The Seagull Post, copies of which are to be sent to British parents for forwarding on to American homes.

While original members of The Kinsmen consist of parents who have taken advantage of the American Evacuation Committee's scheme, the organization is open to all parents with children in the United States. The organizers, moreover, would like to have the scheme ultimately extended to include parents with children evacuated to other parts of the world.

Greeting to Mrs. Roosevelt

Membership numbered about 150 at the time I saw Mrs. Bemrose. The first joint greeting and thanks had been printed and was about to be dispatched to America. After expressing gratitude which "words fail us when we try to express," the card premises that one of America's rewards "will come when you see the New Britain rising Phœnix-like from the old, glorious and vital, and it will be their (the children's) hands and hearts trained by you, that will build her towers anew. You will know that in her resurrection you have played a noble part."

To the children themselves the advice on the card is, "Be happy in your new home—that is the most important thing you can do for us and for your kind hosts."

Mrs. Bemrose showed me a copy of the greeting, finely mounted in leather, which was being sent to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whom British parents recognize as being one of the most active workers in the interests of evacuated British children.

Mrs. Bemrose's last words to me were, "Please tell Americans what a wonderful tonic their letters are."

She told me how, in a recent letter to the United States, she had described a new dress she had bought—just to show that there still are some pleasures left in Britain.

"We British," she added, "are very far from downhearted, but we must have all the support, both material and moral, which America can possibly send us."

French Airmen Join de Gaulle

Two young French airmen who succeeded in obtaining possession in occupied France of a German Bucker Jungmann two-seater training machine of the Luftwaffe, and flew it to England to join the Free French Forces there, are shown beside their captured machine. The photograph was taken soon after their landing in England.

British Seamen Released From French Africa

London, July 15.

British merchant seamen who had been kept as prisoners in French colonial territory since the Dakar incident, presumably at the instigation of Germans, but who were recently released without warning, have now arrived back in Britain.

When released they made their way as best as they could to a West African port. There they were joined by other Britons who had been taken at various periods from torpedoed British ships.

The party which arrived at a British port numbered 400 seamen of all ranks. Most had lost all their possessions and were clothed in oddments of attire, mostly obtained in the tropics.—Reuter.

Brilliant Bombing by R.A.F. Of Invasion Ports in France

"FRENCH Invasion Ports . . ." For months these three words, often coupled with names so familiar to British tourists on the Continent—Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Le Havre, Brest, Lorient, Bordeaux and other lovely old sea resorts—have been repeatedly mentioned in official bulletins recording the R.A.F.'s hammering of the occupied coasts of France. Yet no other information, apart from vague reports, has so far transpired from these coastal regions of France, writes Henry Stone in the "News Chronicle."

A neutral of good education, who has just arrived in Britain, was in occupied France during January and visited several coastal districts where he had business interests. This is what he told Henry Stone of life in the Invasion Ports.

"When you say "invasion ports" you probably mean ports where the Nazi High Command are likely to concentrate their invasion forces and material at the very last moment before embarking on some evening to launch a big attack on the English coast.

"Otherwise I would be inclined to say that "invasion ports" with large concentrations of troops, ships, barges, guns, tanks, ammunition and other war material in docks, ready for invasion at a moment's notice..... *do not exist.* If such did exist I feel certain that the R.A.F. would soon deal with the "concentration."

"The Nazis thought towards the end of last summer of turning important ports such as Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Le Havre and Cherbourg into great invasion bases, but repeated attacks by British bombers caused such havoc and resulted in such heavy losses in material—newly-made barges lying in scores in the docks offered admirable targets to British airmen, who destroyed them by the hundred—that the German Command had to change their plans.

"For several months there have been hardly any invasion troops stationed in ports where barracks (notably at Boulogne, Le Havre and Brest) received direct hits, causing heavy casualties. The Nazis soon realized that the R.A.F. bombing was a trying experience for the morale of their invasion troops, already affected by the continued "landing" practice in sea waters which German soldiers dread so much.

Landing Practice

"The men are constantly moved from district to district. They are never more than a fortnight in one quarter. Now they live in villages, farms and specially organized camps and away from the coast. All war material was removed from harbours and stored in secret and well guarded places in the country.

"As for invasion barges, which the Nazis built in vast quantities, they are still to be found in small batches, all over the Channel coast and on the Atlantic coast from Brest to La Rochelle. They are generally hidden in tiny, deserted bays and small fishing harbours where the Germans hope the R.A.F. will not be able to discover them.

"But, on the other hand, there have been large concentrations of barges along the River Seine from Le Havre to Rouen. I say them last month. There must have been a few thousands.

"Some of them were motorised and made to carry light tanks. I was told there were also hundreds of barges on the upper Somme. But I cannot confirm it as I did not visit that district.

"Many invasion troops have recently left Brittany and I was told that some of them said to be storm troops, *were being withdrawn from France to go to the Balkans.*

"Now for the landing practice which the invasion troops have suffered. It is likely to remain one of the grim jokes of this extraordinary war. This kind of water training has stopped since the early days of January—on the French coasts, anyway, for I heard from German soldiers that it was still going in full swing on the Dutch and Norwegian coasts. The training began almost immediately after German troops had taken possession of the French Channel and Atlantic coasts. The Nazis had very few barges at their disposal at the time. They requisitioned every possible boat in all ports, even in the tiniest fishing harbours.

"Often, twice a day, they would pack fully equipped soldiers in them and go out to some lonely spot on the coast, a short distance from the harbour, where "landing" practice was carried out.

"Successful" Operations

"They always made a point of ordering the men, most of whom were sea-sick, to jump out at a spot near the shore where they had water up to the waist. Often officers in charge made mistakes as to the depth of water at the landing spot.

"There were many cases in which men were drowned, and also cases of frightened soldiers declining, or showing themselves so reluctant to take "that horrid bath," as they called it, that officers had to draw their revolvers.

"There are plenty of stories all over Brittany (it has been the chief centre for landing exercises) of German soldiers executed, and of scores of grumblers sent to prison following "successful" landing exercises.....

"For they were always "successful." And on returning to their quarters, wet through, deadly pale and shivering with cold during these winter months, the Fuehrer's would-be invaders of Britain had to do the goose step and sing patriotic songs while marching through either town or village. It was a great spectacle for the French.

Chained Together

"For a landing exercise, three or four barges were generally used. Each carried about 200 fully-equipped soldiers, all standing, and machine-guns. Whenever men had showed "no enthusiasm" at a previous practice, they were chained together in threes and *had* to land together.

"The training, which consisted in storming some rock or cliff or in taking a position some distance on a sandy beach, was a sort of nightmare for German soldiers in general. I have seen some crying at the idea that they were in for another landing the next morning.

"To get their troops accustomed to water, the Nazis requisitioned all municipal swimming baths and water tanks in municipal laundries all over the Brittany coast, and made fully-equipped men dip into them twice a day.

"At least 20 divisions have been trained for invasion all over the Channel and Atlantic coasts since last summer.

"What of life in the invasion ports? The position is as follows: The Germans have divided the coastal regions of France into four sectors.

(1) From the Belgian frontier east of Dunkirk to the River Somme is a strictly forbidden zone. This coastal region was almost completely evacuated by the populations at the time of the Nazi Divisions' rush for the coast.

(2) In Zone 2, from the Somme to Le Havre, and the River Seine, the greater part of the population was evacuated on a depth of 25 miles by the Nazi authorities towards the end of the summer. Apart from municipal servants and officials, there are few French people living in the ports. At Le Havre the results of R.A.F. raids were such that 50,000 German troops had to leave their quarters to seek shelter in the country.

(3 and 4) From Le Havre to Saint-Nazaire to Biarritz (Zone 4), no special measures were taken by the Nazis. So, life along the coasts and in the ports continues normally .....If the word normal can apply to present conditions. For instance, the use of the telephone is strictly forbidden except to call a doctor.

Shortage of Food

"In the ports where the Nazis have established U-boat bases—such as Cherbourg, Brest, Lorient and, I believe, Saint-Nazaire—the part of the harbour reserved to submarines is always carefully guarded and no stranger can approach it.....except for the R.A.F. pilot bombers. It is surprising how well informed the R.A.F. is.

"In regions three and four of occupied France there is considerable shortage of food in the towns. Conditions are better in the country, although requisitions of potatoes and other vegetables, as well as poultry, rabbits, etc., by the Nazis, make things extremely difficult for the farmers.

"In the coastal districts there is plenty of fish. Fishermen are permitted to go out to sea during the day, but they cannot fish farther than five miles from the coast and they must be back to harbour at sunset.

"New Paris Fashion"

"If they are caught at sea by Nazi motor-boat patrols after sunset, fishermen are heavily fined, their boats are confiscated and they are sent to prison. For the slightest offence against Nazi rules fishermen of a whole district are often forbidden to go out fishing for two or three days, sometimes for a whole week.

"The moral of the French populations, notably in the coastal districts, is simply magnificent. They are all Anglophiles and do not hide their feelings. They laugh at the Nazis and have a most profound contempt for their oppressors. Whenever they have a chance to play a practical joke on them they do not miss it.

"For example, as soon as it was learnt that General de Gaulle had adopted the Cross of Lorraine as the emblem of the Free French Forces small crosses of Lorraine were sold in shops in one of Brittany's big ports, and people, notably women, wore the emblem. The Germans, who did not know what it was, asked women in the streets. They were told this was a "new Paris fashion." Whereupon a great many Nazis bought De Gaulle's emblem and sent it to their wives.

"The French people have been so much impressed by the accuracy of the R.A.F. bombing that the populations in ports so often raided by British airmen go out in the streets to watch the explosion of bombs instead of going to shelters. To the astonished Nazis they say: "British airmen are bombing you.....not us. Their aim is so precise that we have nothing to fear....."

Brilliant Bombing of R.A.F.

"People have realized that all newspapers in Occupied France are under direct Nazi control and they no longer read them. In consequence the circulation of all papers has dropped considerably. For the workers it is a means of saving money in these hard days.

"For most people the B.B.C. broadcasts in French have replaced newspapers. Besides, each district has its own secret news sheet in the form of tracts distributed and circulated at least twice a month, under the nose of Gestapo officials.

"If the Boches ever attempt to invade Britain, which, in my own view, is problematical, they will concentrate their forces between Dunkirk and Le Havre—a concentration which will take some time to operate.

"It will undoubtedly be a difficult and complicated job considering the havoc which has been and still continues to be inflicted on docks, dock buildings, roads and railway stations in the so-called "invasion ports" by the extremely brilliant bombing of the R.A.F.

"It is reckoned that with their motor barges it would take them about four hours to reach the English coast from Calais and between nine and twelve hours from Dieppe and Le Havre.

"After standing for hours in barges in the open sea, most of them scared to death, others sick, faced with the prospect of a "sea bath" under shell of machine-gun fire, I wonder what the fighting spirit of the Fuehrer's invasion troops will be like when, or if they ever, get to the English shore....."

New Japanese C. in C. Arrives in Peiping

Peiping, July 15.

General Yasuji Okamura arrived here this morning to take over his new post as supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China from General Haya Tada.

General Okamura received his appointment in the Army shake-up of July 7 which promoted General Tada to the rank of full General, and transferred him to Tokyo as a member of the Supreme War Council.

General Okamura was greeted at the station by General Tada, Mr. Wang I-tang, President of the Examination Yuan, other Japanese Army leaders and prominent Chinese. Immediately on arrival, the new Commander proceeded to his official residence to discuss his new duties with General Tada.—Domei.

50 Nazis Said Missing In Diplomatic Exchange

Berlin, July 15.

German authorized sources here yesterday said that approximately 50 Germans still were missing in a two-way exchange of German and Russian diplomats and other Nazi and Soviet nationals through Turkey. An equivalent number of Russians are being held until the Germans are accounted for, it was said.—United Press.

"Some time ago two German planes brought down by R.A.F. men crashed in fields a short distance from a town in lower Normandy. The Germans immediately removed the swastika crosses and other Nazi marks from the wrecked planes and replaced them by British marks. But during the night large posters were stuck on the debris with the words: "Everybody knows that these are Nazi planes brought down by gallant British airmen."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to
THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI.
To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."

The Second Birth:

The Doctrine Explained

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I be allowed to attempt a reply to your correspondent TRUTHSEEKER? The need for the second birth arises out of the fact that Man, in his natural state is unacceptable to God; is quite unable to understand God and is hostile in his attitude toward God. Man was not created in this unhappy condition, but, "by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men for that all have sinned." It should be borne in mind that the biblical meaning of the word "death" is not merely the cessation of physical life, but a state of separation from the life of God, that is, man is dead Godward even though alive in the human and generally accepted sense of the word.

In consequence of the above, God could not admit man into His heavenly and eternal fellowship because man is not fit morally, while man, for his part, having no understanding of God and no love for God would not be happy in His presence—therefore, a radical and fundamental change has got to take place and this change is the second birth, or as more commonly referred to, "The New Birth." It should be clearly understood that the new birth must take place during this life and that there is absolutely no promise in the Bible that it can take place at death or after death. Furthermore, multitudes, like myself, have experienced this new birth and know that a radical change in their attitude towards God and in their understanding of spiritual matters has taken place.

The Lord Jesus Christ, of Whom the Bible says that, "He knew what was in man" (St. John 2.25), taught unequivocally that man is completely corrupt and sinful and utterly incapable of producing anything pleasing to God. Consequently, when our Lord was approached by the enquiring Nicodemus, He answered him with the words, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the Kingdom of God" (St. John 3.3).

The point to be noted here is that if any man were likely to be exempt from the need to be born again, then Nicodemus had a fair claim as a teacher and leader in the only perfect religious system that this world has even known (Christianity is not a religion). Even a perfect religion could not make sinful man fit for God's presence—"Ye must be born again."

Then the impressed Nicodemus had a vital question to ask—"How can these things be?" or, more correctly, "How can these things happen?" and I feel certain that TRUTHSEEKER would have me furnish an answer to the question as to how this new birth is to be had or to be entered into. Yes, the new birth is the need of every man, but no man need be without it.

Space forbids that I should give here an exposition of the ensuing portion of St. John Chapter 3, but I may state briefly that this passage sets forth the doctrine of the Cross. Jesus Christ crucified is the evidence and measure of man's utter sinfulness—men crucified the Son of God—and man's attitude to Him has not changed in the course of nineteen centuries, in spite of education, science and the "march of civilization." But while the Cross proves man's utter sinfulness and hatred of God, it also proves God's astounding love to man, for the Son of Man was to be lifted up (on the cross) that "whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." That "whosoever" means me, it means TRUTHSEEKER and anybody else. Let your correspondent believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and he will know in actual experience more about the new birth than ever I can tell him on paper. However, if he would know more of this matter than can be explained in the columns of a daily newspaper, I am perfectly willing to enter into correspondence with him privately.

ELEOS.

Shanghai, July 14.

Story of Queen Victoria

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to TRUTHSEEKER's enquiry as to the "Second Birth," may I ask him to turn to the third chapter of the Gospel of St. John, and read with care from the first to the twenty-first verses. Here he will find the explanation of the Lord Jesus Christ Himself, to this deeply important subject.

He will note that his second question is answered first, and in the most emphatic way: "Is the second birth necessary for all men?" The Lord Jesus says: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kindom of God." (Verse 3), and again, "Ye must be born again." (Verse 7). Could this question be answered more fully, or more forcibly?

"The meaning" of the second birth is also clearly explained in this chapter. When we were born, perhaps some tens of years ago, we each received "Life." At our birth we received little else besides this "life." So is it with the second birth. You will note that in the third chapter of John, our Lord proceeds from the necessity of the "Second Birth," to the momentous question of how to obtain eternal life. That tells me how I may experience the second birth. Just as the sight of a living child today proves to me that it has experienced the first birth, so when I receive eternal life today I know that I have experienced the second birth.

And how may I receive eternal life today? That is probably the most important question that faces every one of us. Thank God, we do not have to accept the opinions of men for this answer. The Lord Jesus Christ Himself makes the way so clear and plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein.

Our Lord was explaining this subject to Nicodemus, a ruler of the Jews, and He refers him to a well-known story in the Old Testament, in the twenty-first chapter of Numbers. The people of Israel had sinned, God had sent fiery serpents to bite them, and much people died. They cried to God to take away the serpents, but God did better. He provided a way so that even those who were dying could live. God's plan was simply this: Put a serpent of brass on a pole, so that it could be seen throughout the whole camp of Israel, and send around a proclamation that whosoever looks at the serpent of the pole will live. "Look and Live!" was God's way of life for dying Israel. It may sound strange and unreasonable, but "it worked."

The Lord Jesus says in John 3.14.15, "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man (Jesus) be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." When a man "looked to" the serpent on the pole, it showed that he "believed in" it. If a man did not believe in it, he would not look to it for life. In the same way, if anyone "looks to" Jesus lifted up on the cross, bearing our sins in His own body on the tree, that is a proof that he "believes in" Him: and we have the infallible word of the Lord Jesus Christ Himself, that such a man has everlasting life. He is "born again."

Note, there is not a single word about good works, turning over a new leaf, purgatory, or anything else. The message is clear and unequivocal, and so simple a child may understand it: "look and live."

Perhaps you say, "But I don't know what it means to "Look to Jesus." The story is told of an old servant of Queen Victoria, who had been pensioned off. Through some misfortune she was to lose her little home, which had been mortgaged. In despair she wrote to the Queen, who replied, "Look to me to pay off the mortgage." She understood, and rejoiced. In the same way, you and I are hopeless debtors against God. The Lord Jesus says, "Look to Me to pay your debt."

That is God's way of obtaining eternal life, of experiencing the "Second Birth." I tried that way myself forty-five years ago, and found that "it worked." It may sound strange and unreasonable, but I know that "it works." I have known thousands who have tried it, and I never heard that Jesus failed one of them. For, "He faileth not."

The Lord Jesus sums the whole thing up in the next verse, the 16th., "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

G. C. WILLIS.

Shanghai, July 15.

As TRUTHSEEKER's question has been answered, this correspondence is closed.—ED.

Necessary for All

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to TRUTHSEEKER under the heading "The Second Birth" in your issue this morning, I would ask your correspondent to consider quietly the issue. Commonsense should teach TRUTHSEEKER that, as he suggests, out of 50,000 people someone could be able to answer his query.

A steady-going established morning paper like the "North-China Daily News," is efficiently serving a large public, not only by the paper itself but via the radio as well. The newspaper is read by people of all shades of opinion and this fact itself might prevent me from asking such a question.

There are hundreds of Christian workers right here in Shanghai who would be only too pleased to answer his question. So far as I can gather the best answer to the question is found in St. John 3. There Christ speaks of the Second Birth to a Pharisee, one who understood "the Scriptures" or "the Writings." Christ did not introduce anything new in so far as He simply developed the truth as Nicodemus the Jew understood it. A stranger, i.e. one not born a Jew, if he evinced any desire to become a Jew by adoption became a proselyte, as he is called in the Bible, he had to observe different ceremonials. Introduction to the commonwealth of Israel was very strict. The question is, is it necessary for all mankind? I would say yes, in view of the fact Christ states in verse 16. I take that to be still part of the discourse. "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life. "Whosoever" tends to destroy the idea of one favoured people. St. Paul in Romans 3. asks the question "What advantage then hath the Jew? Much every way, because unto them was committed the oracles of God to them pertained the adoption," etc. Further down in the chapter, verse 23, there is no difference (that is between Jew and Gentile) for all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. In chapter 10 and verse 9 of the same writing (Romans) we have: "For there is no difference (again between Jew and Gentile) for the same Lord is rich unto all who call upon him for whosoever calleth upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." So there in a nutshell without any trimmings we have the whole matter. Relationships are important and sometimes we find a readjustment necessary. Our relation to God must of necessity be readjusted. God's wish and design is that we should be His children. Birth or adoption suggests relationship. "As many as received Him (that is Christ) to them gave He the power or right or dignity to become the sons of God even to them that believe in His name" (St. John 1-12). If this answer satisfies TRUTHSEEKER then I am quite pleased.

WM. MCDOWALL.

Shanghai, July 14.

Bus Fares:

The Practice of Squeeze

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Now that we are going to have another 66 per cent. increase in bus fares I wonder if the Company is contemplating any scheme to avoid the squeeze and racket which is flourishing more than ever in said buses. The first thing a Chinese passenger, especially the coolie type, is asked when he boards a bus is his destination. If he has to pay 25 cents for his journey the conductor will wait until, say, he can do with a 15 cents ticket. The conductor will then give the passenger a 15 cents ticket for which the passenger will give 25 cents.

The way the inspectors do their work means nothing, they simply ask for a ticket to be shown, no more. If they would only ask now and then where the passengers come from they would get some surprise. Though I've heard many a time conductors tell the passengers what to say if inspectors should ask them this question. Still it seems to me to be the only way to minimize this squeeze business.

And also, why not have ticket books like they have in Japan? And also, why not have the season tickets a little cheaper? After all, it's cash money the Company gets at the beginning of the month.

ANTI-SQUEEZE.

Shanghai, July 10.

What Conductors Make

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I think it is a downright shame that the S.M.C. should have approved the increase of bus and trams fares to the extent of 65 per cent. In some cases the working man is hit to the extent of 200 per cent. For instance, I used to travel from Ferry to Yen Ping Road for 5 cents, now I am forced to pay 15 cents. I note that the Bus Company has very cleverly rearranged the sections to soak the public as much as it can, and also give the conductors a better chance to squeeze. I take it that the allround increase of 65 per cent will more than cover all the money lost by the Bus Company on account of squeeze made by their conductors. Some time ago I overheard a conversation on the bus between an official of that Company and a friend who happened to be travelling on that bus to the effect that a clever conductor could easily make $200 a month. So all this squeeze is to be footed by the public.

I don't think the officials of the S.M.C. who approved such increase could have given the matter much thought as regards the working man's ability to pay, but why should they, as they never use the buses or trams.

My experience is that whenever fares, commodities, surcharges, etc., are increased they are set for good and are never reduced.

For instance, a month or so ago restaurants and others raised their prices on account of the high cost of vegetables, etc., but now that the cost of vegetables has gone down some 200 and 300 per cent. in some cases, one would naturally look for a reduction in prices. But there's nothing doing, I am told.

Here's hoping that the S.M.C. will approve no more increases in bus and tram fares.

FED UP.

P.S.—By the way, Sir, it would certainly interest your readers if you would indicate in your columns what are the maximum rates per mile the bus and tram companies are entitled to charge.

X.C.D.N. Calling:

Result of Second Edition

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I should be very grateful if you could spare place in your columns to publish the accompanying Income and Expenditure Account of "XCDN Calling"—Second Edition. As you will see, the total amount which has been handed over to the Central British War Fund as a result of this enterprise is $58,307.98. I should like to add that there are still chits amounting to $2,731 which we have not yet been able to collect. When these chits are collected they will be sent direct to the Central British War Fund.

The organizers of "XCDN Calling"—Second Edition have asked me to take this opportunity of thanking the numerous people whose generous help ensured the success of the undertaking.

C. M. SKEPPER.
Station Supt.

Shanghai, July 14.

EXPENDITURE

To Theatre Rental	$ 3,550.00
To Rehearsal Charges (Light, Electricians etc.)	868.10
To P.M.C. Taxes	3,420.89
To Producers Expenses	500.00
To Wardrobe	3,747.55
To Orchestra and Orchestrations	4,761.00
To Properties	228.38
To Publicity and Advertising	857.95
To Caterer	229.35
To Programmes (Printing, Paper etc.)	1,441.65
To Wigs, Make up etc.	624.50
To Photographs	26.00
To Gratuities to Stage Hands and Operators	200.00
To Miscellaneous Expenses	379.80
To Printing and Stationery	220.29
To Piano Hire	200.00
To Transport	210.00
To 1st Donation to Central British War Fund	35,000.00
To 2nd Donation to Central British War Fund	16,000.00
To Final Donation to Central British War Fund	7,307.98
	$79,773.44

INCOME

By Box Office Receipts	$37,419.50
By Sale of Programmes	9,242.50
By Programme Advertisements	6,840.00
By Auctions	24,597.00
To Donations	1,095.83
To Refund of Theatre Deposit 1st Edition "XCDN Calling"	600.00
To Interest Account	18.61
	$79,773.44

Telepathy:

Is there anything in It

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have recently read a book on "Mind Telegraphy" or otherwise known as telepathy. By the way the book is "A Million Pound Note" by Mark Twain. I would be very grateful if someone could explain it, as it is so complicated and rather difficult to understand.

In the book, the author says that some people call telepathy a coincidence or an accident. To make this statement clear here is a passage from the book:—

We are always mentioning people, and in that very instant they appear before us. We laugh and say, "Speak of the devil," and so forth, and there we drop it, considering it an "accident." It is a cheap convenient way of disposing of a grave and very puzzling mystery. The fact is, it does seem to happen too often to be an accident.

Could any of your readers kindly oblige me with an answer?

AN INQUISITIVE SCHOOLGIRL.

Shanghai, July 14.

• Shoulder To Shoulder.

German Juggernaut of Tanks And How It Can Be Stopped

THERE is a parallel between the modern tank and the knight in armour of the Middle Ages. Like the tank, the knight had a large measure of immunity so long as his armoured steed did not fail him. But the analogy is by no means complete, writes Brigadier General John Charteris in the "Manchester Guardian." The organization of the army of knights was loose. The very essence of tank warfare is organization and the closest co-operation between the armoured battle units and the ancillary troops.

Although we invented the tank and first used it in co-operation with the air at Fricourt in February, 1918, the credit for perfecting tank organization and its application to modern warfare lies with the Germans. The unit to which their development had brought them at the outbreak of war and which they have used with such remarkable success in one campaign after another was the armoured division.

The Composite Picture

They consist of one squadron of aircraft, one brigade of infantry in lorries, one cyclist unit, one regiment of armoured artillery, one anti-tank battalion, one heavy machine-gun battalion, one engineer battalion, one repair and maintenance unit, and one tank brigade of two regiments, each of two battalions with 100 tanks in each battalion, or 400 tanks in all.

The tanks are not all of the same type, nor are all the armoured divisions precisely similar in the types of tanks. Germany has had to adjust her designs to meet the conflicting claims of speed and armour. She has made mistakes, some of which she has doubtless been able to rectify in the long pauses between the various campaigns. In Poland she used many light two-men tanks which we had already discarded as useless. Generally speaking, the tendency now in German development appears to be towards heavy tanks.

Light tanks are being given up, but the main armament is still the "cruiser" tank carrying a crew of five men and armoured with one 75 gun and two machine-guns; its speed is about 25 to 30 miles an hour, but it is understood that the Germans do not expect to exceed an average rate over a day's uncontested march of more than 15 miles an hour. Reports from Germany before the war spoke of a W 6 model with two 75 guns, one anti-tank gun, and manned by eight men.

Germany's Basic Maxim

How does Germany use this very formidable force and by what means can it best be combated? It does not yet appear that the German has made any radical alteration in the root conception from which springs all his tactical and strategical practice. He has, of course, never departed for one moment from the first maxim of all success in war—the application of the maximum force at the decisive point and disregard of setbacks 'n minor theatres and secondary battles. He has always believed, and put his belief into practice, that the best method of defeating his enemy in battle is by outflanking him, and he used the great mobility of his tanks to this end in Poland and again in Flanders.

If outflanking is impossible he searches methodically for the weakest point in the defence, generally the point of junction of allied opposing armies, as in France and in the Balkans, and the massing of all available strength against that point. He fits his armoured divisions into this strategical and tactical conception with skill and the composition of the armoured division is to that end. He has sensed the vital necessity of the closest co-operation with the air—hence the inclusion of an air squadron as an integral part of the division. The high proportion of cyclists is for fast and deep reconnaissance in the search for the hostile flank and to interfere with communications.

Forms of Defence

How can these tactics best be countered? The best but by no means the only defence is by opposing like to like—armoured division to armoured division, tank to tank. It is the best because the mobility of the tanks makes it fairly easy to pass round any strong immobile defence.

But to oppose tank to tank means first such air superiority as to ensure accurate air reconnaissance of each important movement of the hostile units. Anti-tank armament can resist with complete success the assault of tanks, but it must also overcome the artillery of the armoured division.

Tank obstacles are, of course, only effective when kept under strong friendly fire, otherwise they are worse than useless, for they give a false sense of security. A deep narrow trench gives complete protection against a hostile advancing tank and most tanks are more vulnerable from the rear. Bombardment from the air would be the complete answer to the tank if every bomb that fell in the target area made a hit on the target. Unfortunately it is not yet so. A tank is, after all, as far as hostile bombardment goes, a kind of moving Anderson shelter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JULY 16, 1871

A Manila correspondent writes:—The Spanish Government have advertized for tenders to convey our mails to Singapore, to meet the P. & O. there They offer a subsidy of $5,000 for the round trip, which, with the passengers and freight, should make it remunerative. The differential duty being off, goods are pouring in from Honkong. On July 1, a new tariff of import duties comes into force, and then re-exports will be revised. There has been heavy weather in the China Sea; we had the tail end of a typhoon on June 25 and 26.

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1.15 Children's hour.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. The Ukraine from the political, economical and picturesque viewpoint.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:
The two "Fausts"—by Gounod and by Berlioz.

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To-day's Programme

7.30-12.00 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 Chinese lesson at 8.30.
12.00 Mid-day Concert including songs by Feodor Challapin
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Polish Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including a Short Story at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including "The Foundations of Chinese Music," by Prof. Wei Chung-loh at 5.00, News at 5.20 and 6.00, and a Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News and War Commentary
8.30 "Music a la Carte"—Request Programme conducted by Kenneth Mackenzie Tel. 16967
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.20 "Fighter Pilots"—Talk by David Conway
9.30 OPENING OF MOONLIGHT FOLLIES RELAYED FROM HAYIM'S GARDEN
10.00 Old Time Dances
10.30 Hawaiian Music
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—
8.00 NEWS and War Commentary.
8.30 Its that man again. Variety with Tommy Handley.
9.15 Fred Hartley and his Sextet.
9.45 Donald Ford at the Theatre Organ.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
11.00 Britain Today. Discussion between Sir Frederick Whyte and Harold Nicholson, M.P.
11.15 Freedom Ferry. The work done by the 50 Destroyers transferred by the United States to Britain.
11.30 Concert of Light Music by Clifford Greenwood and his Orchestra.
Midnight. Matters of Moment. Talk by Mr. R. A. Butler, M.P.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band. News letter in Cantonese on GSP 19 metre band.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

COMING JUDGMENT

Point is added to Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at the City Council luncheon in London on Monday by the publication of the German air-raid casualties in Great Britain for the first half of this year. For the six months, ending June 30, 18,314 persons were killed. In the previous semester 23,960 lost their lives, so that for a whole year 42,274 were slain by German aircraft. That roughly covers the time since the Battle of Britain began making permissible the inference that the total British losses under this heading are in the neighbourhood of 50,000 dead. The number of injured is not available, but it is apparent that the amount of suffering caused by indiscriminate German bombing must indeed be considerable. That has to be avenged. Mr. Churchill has reiterated his promise that it will be :—

We believe it will be in our power to keep the process (of systematic bombing on a large scale of German cities, seaports, industries and other military objectives) going on, a steadily rising tide month after month, year after year, until the Nazi régime is either extirpated by us, or, better still, is torn to pieces by the German people themselves.

The Prime Minister very probably interpreted the feelings of the people of London when he averred that, if they were asked to consent to a convention to stop the bombing of all cities, they would emphatically refuse. Mr. Churchill put into their mouths sentiments which must be felt by everyone who has been brought to a realization of the hideous behaviour of the Nazi air force. Doubtless such a refusal on the part of the Londoners would be inspired by the desire for revenge, and there are those sickly sentimentalists who, even now, would deplore the harbouring of such feelings. But retaliatory bombing of Germany has a very practical consideration to support it. One of the factors which has contributed so greatly to the military ardour of the Germans is that for a very long time past war, and all that it means, has not been brought home to German soil. This immunity from suffering which they have thus had has led to a positive enjoyment of warfare of which they must be cured if Europe is ever to have peace.

It is necessary that the horrors of war shall be brought home to the German people who must in their bodies and their lives endure the sufferings which the wickedness of their masters has inflicted upon others. The innocent blood spilt in the cities of Britain, in Warsaw, in Rotterdam, in Belgrade, the very stones of those cities cry out for retaliation, and it is necessary that the Germans should be made to pay for the crimes which their leaders have forced them to commit and in which so many of them have so readily indulged. Mr. Churchill, too, did not forget that "unhappy, abject subject-province of Germany which used to be called Italy" which will have its fair share too. It will be remembered that Mussolini announced so gleefully last year that Italian aeroplanes were participating in the bombing of Britain. Naples already knows something of that poetic beauty which his son saw in the slaughter of the Abyssinians from the air, and the fact that that city and other objectives in Italy have been on the receiving end of Bruno's method of aesthetic enjoyment causes no sorrow in the hearts of the British.

"It is time," Mr. Churchill said, "the Germans should be made to suffer in their own homeland and cities something of the torment they twice in our lifetime have let loose upon their neighbours and upon the world." With that there will be comparatively few who will disagree. The time for stern retribution is coming nearer, and it would indeed be a faint heart which would not insist that the Germans shall be made to drink the dregs of their own foul brewing. Every month which passes, and adds strength to the British and Allied air arms brings closer that time when there shall be meted out to the Germans overflowing measure of the death, destruction, and suffering which they have so light-heartedly inflicted on others. It is impossible to ascertain the full total of the death dealt out to civilians from the air in the various countries which Germany has attacked, but it is clear that the reckoning must run into hundreds of thousands. Mr. Churchill has repeated his promise that they shall not have died unavenged. The Germans have asked, by their conduct, for what is coming to them, and it would be imprudent on the part of Great Britain to withhold it.

ANOTHER PEACE MOVE?

Is Hitler preparing another peace move? The mayor of New York, Mr. Fiorello La Guardia, declared a few days ago in Washington that "a representative of the German Government disclosed proposals to representatives of the peace movement in this country, with the instruction to try them out and prepare the foundation for their acceptance." That statement taken together with the speech of Mr. Harold Ickes, Secretary for the Interior, that "we have our defeatists and appeasers, Hitler's conscious and unconscious tools, who would make us soft and malleable against the coming of Hitler's angels of hell," may have by no means inconsiderable significance. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Hitler is ready at all times for such a peace as would leave him with all the spoils he has at present accumulated, permit him another period of preparation for further aggression and, perhaps, weaken the will to resistance which is becoming daily stronger in the lands which it is taken for granted he would ultimately threaten.

Both Mr. Ickes and Mayor La Guardia are equally convinced that subterranean influences are at work in the United States first to dissuade the country from taking all steps necessary in its own defence, and to make public opinion ready to accept, or at least favourably consider, some peace overtures which Hitler will undoubtedly make when he thinks the time ripe. Such a time would be if and when he succeeded in destroying, as he has said he intends to do, the Russian armies. That he has not yet done, and it may be a very, very long time indeed before in fact he does—if ever. But that is no reason why German agents in the United States, and if what Mr. La Guardia says is correct that is what they are doing,—should not energetically pursue the task of endeavouring to sway public opinion away from the present determination to go all out in self-defence. Nothing would suit Hitler's book better than that his agents, with the assistance of such people as Col. Lindbergh should bring about internal disorganization and demoralization in the United States.

But there are no indications that they will succeed. The various polls which are constantly taken in the United States show that the heart of the American people is firm on the subject of keeping Hitler and Hitlerism out of the western hemisphere. That cannot be done by subscribing to any sort of peace movement which does not mean the destruction of the Nazi system in Germany and the substitution of a government therefor with which it would be possible to deal with some certainty that its pledges would be honoured. No peace proposal from Hitler can be acceptable. One from a different German Government inspired with the knowledge of defeat is the only offer which the democracies can afford to consider, for Germany has to be placed in such a position that never again shall her chauvinists be able to plunge the world into the horrors it has endured twice since the commencement of the century. That Hitler should imagine for a moment that it is possible to call a stop to this war leaving him in his present position, is clear indication that he fails to realize the determination of those opposed to him.

The attitude of the British Government on the subject has been made quite plain. This war with all the suffering which it entails must go on until the Nazis are completely crushed. If need be Britain and her Allies will go on alone until that goal has been reached, and, no matter how hard the way, no matter what temporary disappointments have to be faced, there will be no faltering in that determination. Whatever Hitler may think of it the annihilation of the Russian army, if he succeeds in achieving it, will not mean the end of the struggle. It will and must be continued, until mercy, truth and justice and all that is beautiful in the world shall be saved from the bestial threat which menaces it. Hitler in his endeavour to set the clock back to the darkest of the dark ages will not succeed. It is against the natural evolution of human civilization that he should. But a peace before he and all he stands for is destroyed would be the greatest possible danger to a world which breathlessly watches a struggle to save it from the coils of the unclean.

Unrest Increasing

In the countries which they have occupied in Europe the Nazis have resisted the temptation to do good by stealth. Most of the evil they have succeeded in doing has been done underground, or was so until their armed might placed them in a position in which they had no need to conceal the plans they have for the down-trodden people over whom they have temporarily established their sway. But what they suppose to be the good they intend for their victims is forced upon the latter at the point of the bayonet. And the victims do not like it. Telegrams published today reveal that the Nazis are seriously concerned over the situation in Norway and in Holland. In the former country it is well known that strong secret organizations have been formed which at the present moment confine themselves to passive resistance to the commands of the Nazi overlords and their deputies under Quisling. But the existence of these organizations cannot but be of serious concern to the Nazis, since each and every one of them is a potential threat in the event of the Nazis meeting with some serious reverse. Passive resistance can easily be turned into active resistance when the time comes for such a switch over. There are also more reports of sabotage by the Norwegians. Sabotage may take many forms, some of which may read a trifle unpleasantly. But it must be remembered that the Nazis themselves introduced the conception of war where no holds are barred. They decree for themselves unlimited licence, and they have no real case when they grumble that the other side has followed their lead. It is perhaps significant of the preoccupations of the German High Command that they have increased the powers of the Quisling government in Norway. No doubt they hope to suborn Norwegians to do the task at present being performed by the Germany army of occupation and the Gestapo, in holding down the people of the country. They will not be successful, much as they would like to transfer the men who are now occupying the country to the Russian front where, in view of the immense German losses, their presence would be welcome. It is also reported that the Nazis are worried over the increase in the resistance in Holland, in spite of the death penalty they have decreed for any acts likely to run counter to their purposes. They cannot keep the Hollanders down. Patriotic pamphlets on the best methods of committing acts of sabotage are being freely circulated throughout that country. Details, with photographs, of the damage done to Netherlands cities, which the Germans would like to conceal, are being widely circulated. Some of the damage doubtless has been done by British raiders. But most of it was done by the Germans while they were conquering the country. Both types of damage the Germans wish to conceal, the former because they still keep up the pretence that the British air raids can be regarded as negligible in their results; the latter because they wish the Netherlanders to get the impression that the punishment they were forced to inflict upon them "hurts us more than it does you"—an argument which has never yet convinced even the smallest child when its father advances it before applying the hairbrush for some offence. There can be little doubt that so long as British and Russian forces are holding up and even defeating the Nazis, this tide of opposition will continue to run. It is legitimate even to envisage increased resistance in the countries nominally under Axis patronage, such as Rumania and Bulgaria, if the Nazis experience many more difficulties in the near future.

STRAY NOTES

Weihaiwei, 9.—Returning to Weihaiwei is always a mixed bag of sorrows and joys (generally in the order named): the bowling green has grown nothing but weeds and where it should be smoothest there are nothing but hills and dales; my garden-man Jeeves explains this by the fact that the more he rolls it the less the grass grows because, "this side mud b'long all same blick"; I send for a few weedy-ladies (very handsome and talk five dames) and within two days the weeds are gone and grass begins to grow where we put in new *stolons*. The fruit crop appears to be a complete failure (except for hundreds of pounds of yet unripe plums and greengages): Jeeves says, "this Maggapies too muchee chow fluits; rain come, then sun come, and all chellies spoil; and (shaking head) dissa folleign medicine no use for wums": there certainly seems no doubt that none of our insects have any proper respect for the greatest European chemists: even the sticky stuff we put round the trunks to stop the beetles and bugs from crawling up dries up in the sun, and all the entomologists' pets bring their children with them to wipe their feet on the "bands" before moving higher up to start new families. But it is nice to know that the local "Maggie" has already brought up a second family, in spite of the fact that Magpies are supposed to be single-brooded (perhaps *this* is why they have eaten so much fruit): and it is nice to know that the Swallows, hatched out weeks ago, still play and twitter in my verandah; and that instead of one Meadow Bunting I now have at least three sitting round singing their mournful little lay—and White-eyes nesting—and Willow-warblers chirping in the trees. And yesterday we found a great plum-shaped swarm of wild honey-bees hanging in a plum tree: so Jeeves—always willing to get something for nothing—fixed up a wooden hive below them in which they are already at home: Jeeves is not afraid of bees, whereas perhaps I am....after all I have been stung many times in the city where I work.—E.S.W.

Let our undertakings be neither petty nor yet presumptuous and reckless: let our hopes not range far from home: let us attempt nothing which if we succeed will make us astonished at our success.—Seneca.

* * *

Some of the sharpest men in argument are notoriously unsound in judgment. I should not trust the counsel of a smart debater any more than that of a good chess player. Either may of course advise wisely, but not necessarily because he wrangles or plays chess well.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

* * *

Remember that thou art an actor in a play, of such a part as it may please the director to assign thee; of a short part if he choose a short part, of a long one if he choose a long one. And if he will have thee take the part of a poor man or of a cripple, or a governor, or a private person, mayest thou act that part with grace! For thine it is to act well the allotted part, but to choose it is another's.—Epictetus.

LAST LUNG OF EUROPE

European passports: 200-400 American dollars. South American passports: 600-800 dollars. Transit visas to South American countries: 250-500 dollars. Accommodation on board ship (in addition to price of ticket): 500-800 dollars—condensed from "Novidades," Lisbon, Portugal.

This could be the text of an advertisement for the surreptitious business which is being carried on in the leading cafés of Lisbon's boulevards—if such advertising were legal, which it isn't. Not that this point is worrying the dealers in passports. They accept no European currency in payment; only dollars, gold and jewellery. In spite of the difficulties which confront refugees in saving or acquiring such means of payment, the demand for the services of the passport racketeers is growing day by day.

Thousands of the foreign population of German-occupied France have escaped from that country into Portugal, which is today "the lung of Europe," the only neutral port on the Atlantic seaboard, looking towards the American continent. Many of these refugees arrived utterly destitute—without money and even without luggage. Some who "couldn't take it" committed suicide. Hundreds found jobs in Spanish and Portuguese factories. But there are still hundreds left who have money or valuables. It is these people that feed the passport market in the Lisbon cafés. It is important to add that most of the passports and visas offered are genuine. There is only very rarely a case of faked documents.

Most of the agents know another agent, whose uncle or girl friend knows the cousin of a South American vice-consul. In round-about ways, with dozens of people earning the middlemen's commission, they secure some papers from well-meaning consuls who, prompted by humanitarian feelings, try to alleviate the sufferings of some refugees. Only about one in ten reaches the promised land across the ocean. The others keep looking for new agents who might be more successful than the previous ones.

Some refugee families have spent all their funds in financing six or seven agents—unsuccessfully. Now they are members of the Portuguese proletariat whereas in France they were comfortably off. The Portuguese authorities have been very lenient so far. A much larger number of these people have been allowed to enter than at any time before, provided they could satisfy the authorities that they would be able to proceed overseas within reasonable time.

Political Refugees Allowed to Enter

In the case of political refugees the Portuguese have allowed them to come in even if they were entirely without means. About 15,000 refugees have passed in and out of Portugal during the last seven months. This is only one very small part of the activities of the "lung of Europe." It is in Lisbon that the newspapers of the belligerent countries are being exchanged. It is here that their news services are working overtime.

There is no doubt that the British as well as the Dictators greatly value the existence of such a "lung" which allows for much information to pass each way. It is here that neutral travellers arriving from the sphere where the British Navy dominates, can pass into German-occupied Europe.

There is even an illegal trade in goods "made in England." It appears that in German-occupied countries people still want to wear cloth made in England. Even leading storm-troopers and Fascist group-leaders are keen on having their uniforms cut from the best English material. Very little is imported nowadays of English textiles, but those who have some stock in Portugal and Spain, or those who can obtain some from West Africa, via the Spanish coastal traffic, are getting high prices for such materials. For the price of one yard of this "made in England" cloth one could have had a whole suit made before the war. And often the material is not actually English at all.

English soap is another one of the little luxuries for which Continental women are prepared to pay high prices. They believe that to get the famous English complexion one must use English soap. Hence a nice box of English soap containing three cakes fetches the equivalent of 15s. By the time the few boxes left in France and Spain reach Vienna they may cost £1. But it is only thanks to the "lung" of Europe at Lisbon that the women get it at all. Some time ago the writer came across a Spaniard in Madrid paying 10s. for a box containing three pieces of English-made soap. When we suggested that he was grossly overcharged he replied: "Well, aren't the English paying a shilling for a pound of Spanish onion?"

IN PARENTHESIS

Quite Safe

"Do you drink?"
"No."
"Then hold this pint while I fix my tie."

* * *

Naval Command

He is the son of Admiral Thomas C. Hart, who is now somewhere in the Pacific in command of the Asiatic fleet and Mrs. Hart.—Washington "Post."

* * *

Honest with It

Officer: "How long did it take you to learn to drive a motor car?"
Private: "Oh, three or four."
Officer: "Weeks?"
Private: "No, sir—motor cars!"

* * *

Coincidence

"John, I've been lying awake for hours waiting for you to come home from that wretched club."

"Well, if that isn't just like a woman. And I've been at the club for hours waiting for you to go to sleep."

* * *

Satan

"Why, my love," asked the dear old lady evacuee, "do they call Lord Beaverbrook's beautiful bombs Satan?"

"They call Lord Beaverbrook's beautiful bombs Satan, my dear," replied her aged husband "because they give the Huns Hell."

"Oh, thank Heaven for that."

* * *

That Cad Adolf

Hitler was cited in a divorce suit at Palm Beach (Florida) recently.

He was held responsible by Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard, giving an address in Surrey, England, for preventing her from joining her husband, Sidney, in the United States.

The husband sought a divorce on the ground that she had refused to join him.

Mrs. Barnard said in her deposition in reply to her husband's complaint that she was unable to go to America "because of the machinations, general unsocial conduct and aggressive attitude of a third party, one Adolf Hitler."

* * *

Only Opportunity

One day Willem Mengelberg, the famous Dutch conductor, met a member of his orchestra on the street and remarked, "My, my, but you look prosperous! How do you manage it?"

"Oh, I'm a busy man," replied the musician. "Besides playing in the orchestra, I play in a quartet, give lessons, and perform on the radio."

"When do you sleep?" inquired the curious conductor.

"During the rehearsals," was the reply.

* * *

Preparedness

During the convention called to form the Constitution of the United States a question was raised concerning the power to be given Congress in regard to maintaining a standing army. One of the members moved "that the standing army be restricted to 5,000 men at any one time."

Gen. Washington, being chairman of the convention, could not offer a motion, but desiring to emphasize the folly of such an arbitrary provision, whispered to another member at his side to amend the motion so as to provide that "no foreign enemy should invade the United States at any time with more than 3,000 troops."

This was but one of many incidents which prove the dry wit possessed by the Father of his Country.

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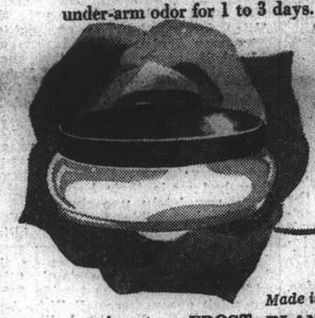

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Great Strategic Importance Of Syrian Campaign

By Reuters Special Correspondent with the Allied forces in Syria

July 15.

WITH the signing of the armistice in Syria, aerodromes, strategic military positions covering the coastline and forts from the Turkish to Libyan frontiers come under British control. Thus they form a stern barrier to Axis designs in the Near East. Furthermore, the occupation of Syria bridges the vital gap between Palestine and Turkey.

The greatest praise must go to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and his forces for the skilful, tenacious manner in which they have conducted operations, causing General Dentz to sue for an armistice in less than five weeks.

Hopeful at the beginning of the campaign that the Vichy forces would not resist, the Allied troops nevertheless buckled their belts and went into it. Distance has been great, terrain very hard, indeed all features, geographical and otherwise, favoured the defenders, who fought with the greatest bravery.

I have had a unique opportunity of watching operations from the start of penetration from the coastal sector and away over the mountainous central regions to the desert areas of Damascus, and I marvel that the Allied forces have broken down the enemy's resistance so soon. From the evidence found in captured documents Vichy had been preparing for at least six months since the collapse of France. Defences had been built, and cannon and ammunition stores had been carried by mules to mountain strongholds incessantly.

Defences had to be seen to be believed. Military experts marvel how Australian infantry captured Damour—the final cracking point of the Vichy forces. Where Allied forces had expected to find one machine-gun nest they found a dozen, so cunningly were they placed and concealed in banana plantations and among houses.

Furthermore, Vichy artillery was most formidable—chiefly 75's. Nevertheless, the Australians took their objective.

Along the coastal route too, the enemy made many tank sallies, all of which were repulsed by the skill of Allied anti-tank gunners.

In the central sector, enemy positions were situated high on mountain-sides, where rocks and boulders concealed pillboxes and were practically "unattackable." Yet British troops captured the positions, advancing over open ground often against direct machine-gun fire. The Merj Ayoum fort, captured and recaptured twice by the Allies, will be an everlasting memory to the bravery of the Australian pioneer corps.

During a counterattack, in which Allied troops were heavily outnumbered, being attacked by more than 30 tanks, they fought valiantly. They held their position, fighting side by side with a famous Scottish regiment. More than 20 white crosses now mark the resting places of some of these men.

British cavalry regiments too have done sterling work in the campaign. Patrolling over most difficult mountainous country, they proved that horse-mounted troops continue to be of the greatest value in modern warfare. The success of mopping-up operations was due to these finely disciplined troops combing districts that could not be covered by mechanized forces.

Meanwhile, away in the direction of Damascus, "darting" Allied mechanized columns played havoc with the enemy in striking from every direction. The terrain was difficult and most unhospitable, yet the Allied forces ploughed on, cutting off enemy flanks.

I shall never forget the small Allied garrison occupying Nebec. Composed of British artillery, Major Subaltner, five Free French officers and a handful of men they not only captured Nebec but beat off strong counterattacks. They were practically cut off from reinforcements but sitting in a white village house they had made their barracks, they were completely unperturbed.

It is impossible to differentiate between one section of the Allied forces and other. I have now spent five weeks with our forces on the field of battles, and am simply filled with admiration at the terrific fighting spirit everywhere. British, Australians, Free French, Indians—all display an unbeatable spirit. It is impossible to single out individual branches of the services.

Infantry, sappers, gunners, medical corps, ambulance drivers, ordnance corps, army service corps, signals—all played a fine, courageous part in the campaign.

In support there have been the R.A.F. and synchronization by the Royal Navy along the coast firing broadsides at enemy strongholds.

Against a strong and brave enemy, the Allied forces have done a grand job of work.—Reuter.

Goering Reported Under Arrest

New York, July 15.

The Moscow radio, heard here by a United Press listening station yesterday, reported a rift between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Reichs Marshal Hermann Goering, Chief of the Nazi Air Force. Marshal Goering was said to be in disgrace.

The radio reported that information from Stockholm said Marshal Goering vigorously opposed the German attack on Russia and that Chancellor Hitler called him a coward.

Milch Takes Command

Field-Marshal Erhard Milch was then ordered to take command of the air force, after which Herr Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, "asked permission to bring Goering to a concentration camp," the radio said.

Reports from London, meanwhile, said that a Moscow Radio broadcast in the Dutch language reported Marshal Goering already was in a concentration camp.

The National Broadcasting Company here picked up a French Broadcast from Sydney quoting the British Broadcasting Corporation as saying Marshal Goering had been arrested.—United Press.

Milan Paper Supports Protest of Bishops

Zurich, July 15.

Under the heading, "Italian Warning to Germany," the "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" publishes an article from the Milan Catholic newspaper "Italia" supporting a protest of German bishops which was read in German Catholic churches on July 6.

The article says the German bishops underlined the right of Germans to free profession of the Catholic faith. "This right remains despite all obstructions placed in its way by supporters of the new paganism which can never compel respect from those who proudly profess themselves believers in Christ and his church. The German bishops' pastoral letter reveals the drama of contemporary German Catholicism which every day demands an honourable solution from a wise government.

"The political and spiritual unity of the German people is not the least due to the loyal contribution of Catholics who number 50,000,000 in Germany today. Nobody understands why they should not be allowed to enjoy the common human right freely to profess their faith."

The newspaper urges: "Free reign should no longer be allowed to the extremist current which is tenaciously playing the game of Germany's enemies and constantly deepening internal rifts within the German people."

Italian Catholics, it concludes, would greatly appreciate such a sympathetic gesture on the part of the German leaders.—Reuter.

Soviet Workers Hail Pact With Britain

Moscow, July 14.

The working people of the Soviet Union unanimously acclaim the conclusion of the agreement between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain on joint action in the war against Germany.

Workers and employees of the Leninskaya Kuznitza plant in Kiev have written in a collective letter: Workers, employees, engineers and technicians of our plant like all working people of Kiev received with profound satisfaction the news of the agreement between the governments of the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain on joint action in the war against Germany. This wise decision of the governments of the two great powers will undoubtedly find an ardent response and approval in the hearts of the whole advanced humanity. The pack of Hitlerian gangsters possessed by the delirious idea of world supremacy constitutes a deadly danger for mankind and civilization. All freedom loving peoples must join the Soviet Union and Great Britain in this struggle against tyranny."—Tass.

U.S. Said Committed To Defeat of Hitler

Milwaukee, July 15.

Mr. Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, yesterday said that the United States had committed itself irrevocably to the defeat of Hitlerism in order to prevent extension of the Nazi way of life to the Western Hemisphere.

Addressing a national unity rally, Mr. McNutt said that the world cannot live half slave and half free.

"America never found it necessary to start a US$45,000,000,000 defence programme against Russia, even though Russia's territory extends to within 30 miles of American possessions, Mr. McNutt said, "but the citizens of Seattle would sleep restlessly with Nazi bases across the Behring straits."—United Press.

Longer U.S. Draft Period Sought

Washington, July 15.

Following President Roosevelt's conference with legislative leaders yesterday, it is reliably reported that they had agreed to seek prompt action by Congress to retain selectees and members of the National Guard in training beyond the original one year's service.

Reporters were told by a member of the conference that another proposal to lift the prohibition on sending selectees outside the Western Hemisphere would probably not be considered "any time in the near future."

This proposal in particular has met with considerable advance opposition in Congress.—Reuter.

Life on a Mine-Sweeper

The photograph shows lunch being served on a British mine-sweeper. Mine-sweepers have been doing excellent work keeping shipping lanes around the British Isles clear of mines sown by enemy aircraft. Theirs is a most hazardous task, but it is performed with unflinching courage and regularity.

Huge Funds Asked For U.S. Bases In Pacific

Washington, July 15.

The Administration yesterday served notice that the United States' strategic frontier still is in the Pacific when it asked authorization from Congress for over US$70,000,000 worth of projects for offshore Pacific bases extending from Alaska to China.

The Navy asked for authorizations of US$50,714,000 for projects in the Hawaiian area alone, of which US$33,691,000 were for expenditures within Hawaii. The total does not include proposed expenditures for the Canal Zone of US$2,975,000 nor for an extraordinary number of projects along the United States west coast, showing determination to press forward a mammoth programme.

The Navy also asked US$5,000 to build a radio station to replace one now used by the Marines in Chingwangtao, China.

"Listening Posts"

The Navy also asked for authorization of US$17,020,000 for insular "listening posts" surrounding Hawaii. Johnston, Midway, Palmyra and Wake islands and US$330,000 for improvements on Guam and US$6,000,000 for additional improvements to the Tutila naval air station at Samoa.

The comparatively small total of US$9,533,000 was asked for Alaska. Guam projects included naval station housing facilities costing US$170,000, a naval hospital costing US$100,000 and naval radio operators quarters costing US$60,000.

Work at Cavite

The United States Navy yesterday asked Congress to authorize expenditures of more than US$70,000,000 for construction work on naval bases in the Pacific.

The Navy asked for US$5,570,000 for work at Cavite naval air station, Philippine Islands, and US$16,605,000 for work on the new naval air station at Barber's Point, Hawaii.

Congress was also asked to authorize appropriations totalling US$300,000,000 for additional shore facilities.

Ship-building

The requests were made after the House Naval Affairs Committee had approved a bill authorizing appropriations totalling US$585,000,000 for additional ship-building, repair and ordnance manufacturing plants.

The major items included US$4,700,000 for a submarine base at Midway; US$4,700,000 for a submarine base at Wake; US$2,316,000 for an ammunition depot at Oahu; US$16,000,000 for construction and development of underground fuel storage facilities at Pearl Harbour US$6,850,000 for construction of a naval supply depot at Pearl Harbor.—United Press.

Raid Casualties in Britain Smaller

London, July 15.

A big drop in the scale of German air raids on Britain is reflected in the latest official figures of civilian victims.

During the month of June 399 persons were killed, of whom 175 were men, 160 women and 64 children. Injured and detained in hospital numbered 461, of whom 239 were men, 175 women and 47 children under 16 years of age.

In addition, seven persons, all men, are missing and believed to have been killed.

Previous Figures

Compared with these figures it can be recalled that 5,300 were killed in May and 6,065 in April.

During the first half of this year, 18,314 persons have been killed by German air raids. In the previous six months the number killed was 23,960.—Reuter.

U.S. Air Liners Said Delivered to Britain

New York, July 15.

Ten American civil aviation planes have been requisitioned from United States airlines and flown from Miami to British Gambia, reports the newspaper "Miami Herald."

It adds that ten more such planes are being prepared for similar delivery. Deliveries, it states, are in answer to a British request for 50 transport planes to increase air fleets at certain points of the Empire.—Reuter.

Suez Area Raided

Cairo, July 15.

Raid alerts were again sounded in Alexandria and some parts of the delta area on Sunday night. The Ministry of the Interior announced yesterday that a few bombs were dropped in the Suez Canal area during the night, causing slight damage and killing one person.—Reuter.

White Russians in London Support Soviet War Effort

London, July 15.

White Russians who have been opponents of the present Communist regime and who are members of the Russian refugees community of Britain have issued a vigorous appeal for support for Russia.

On their behalf M. Sabline, former Imperial Charge d'Affaires for Russia in Britain, says: "Hitler is attacking Russia not because she is Communist but because she is undoubtedly becoming a national state and gradually learning the lessons of the Democratic countries, repenting her own mistakes and bearing in mind her national and glorious past."

Urging all possible military and economic help for Russia the appeal concludes: "We feel sure the Russian people of today as in 1812 will not lay down their arms until not a single enemy remains on Russian soil."—Reuter.

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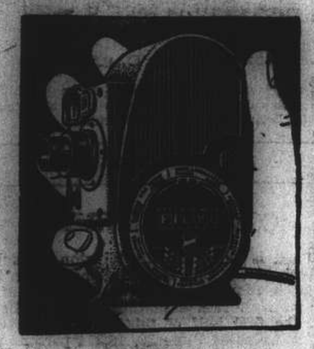

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THE 64th MONTHLY DRAWING OF PREMIUM SAVINGS BONDS drawn on July 15, 1941

The Drawing took place in the C. S. S. Building, No. 2 Tientsin Road, Shanghai, under the supervision of the Supervisors of the Society, the Chartered accountant and auditor, and the representatives of bondholders.

Number of Bonds in Force	1st Special Reimbursement	2nd Special Reimbursement	Total Amount of Reimbursements
146,829	$50,000	$23,414	$440,487

Reimbursements		Drawn by Bond Nos.	Total
1 First Special	of $50,000	80586	$ 50,000
1 Second Special	of $23,414	108598	$ 23,414
73 First	of $ 2,000	930 996 1662 2419 6722 8276 14777 14812 16040 16280 17337 17529 18020 22510 27980 30051 32247 38725 43242 49731 51625 52241 53784 58182 58565 58629 61717 62327 64658 65814 72408 73346 73915 75506 75656 77498 79437 79620 81547 82763 83401 87624 90870 91932 92129 94323 95422 98125 98934 100269 102907 103399 105309 110595 111588 112623 117645 117819 118654 125167 126501 126667 128599 134311 137442 139047 141345 142347 143956 144917 145679 145709 146630	$146,000
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73 Third	of $ 200	715 2946 7380 14538 14867 15662 15755 28166 29808 32912 36779 37918 41044 42242 42434 43245 44295 47570 49676 55888 58188 62401 62766 64427 66737 68254 70663 71810 71388 74470 75567 76469 79446 79451 80220 80646 83082 83139 84430 85999 87010 88533 93120 96792 98402 98856 103705 103746 106033 107078 108391 112424 113304 114521 115747 117117 118977 120563 121614 122730 127007 127045 127170 129888 129965 129988 134951 137886 139712 139977 142271 142622 145325	$ 14,600
73 Fourth	of $ 100	560 2033 3303 4161 4545 4671 7409 12185 12807 19075 24145 25884 31645 41102 41394 47405 47517 48669 51511 52328 57410 57425 58363 59207 61611 63186 67474 68487 69799 70351 71915 74408 75129 79097 79941 80848 83063 86398 87451 92504 92577 96074 97600 97890 100282 100818 101772 104726 105267 105296 105980 108014 109292 113472 115283 120818 121048 122477 122987 123801 123906 123922 124000 131788 132447 132762 136151 140276 142047 142341 143080 143640 146051	$ 7,300
1 Supplementary	of $ 829	84346	$ 829
1 „	of $ 124	102354	$ 124
1 „	of $ 83	143237	$ 83
1 „	of $ 41	145714	$ 41
14,683 Terminal	of $ 12	Terminating with No. "3"	$176,196
14,981 Reimbursements Totalling			$440,487

Liquidation Bonds (Converted from the Drawing Certificates of National Industrial Bank of China) Share Number Drawn: SHARE 3

N. B.—The Society is not responsible for any possible errors due to misprints in the drawing lists published in various newspapers. For official drawing list, please apply to our offices.

FROM DAY TO DAY

DAVID Conway will talk on "Fighter Pilots" at 9.20 p.m., today from XCDN, prior to the relay from Hayim's Garden for the Opening of XCDN's "Moonlight Follies."

JUST a reminder to tune in on 760 ks or 395 m from 6.30 to 7 p.m. today. Station XMHD will present the Young Folk's Hour programme, the usual weekly broadcast for children.

VICE-ADMIRAL Taiji Ota, director of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, left Shanghai on Monday by air for Hankow on official business, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

As from tomorrow the B.R.A. Bookshop will remain open until 2 p.m. every Monday and Thursday. On other days (except Sundays and Holidays) it is open for business from 9 a.m.—12 noon, as hitherto.

SURGEON Vice-Admiral Tomozo Tanaka, newly-appointed director of the Central Anti-Epidemic Institute of the Dojinkai Hospital, arrived in Shanghai on Monday in the ss. Kobe Maru, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

MARQUIS Francesco Maria Taliani de Marchio, Italian Ambassador to Nanking, will leave Shanghai for Nanking on Friday to present his credentials to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking Government, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

XMHD has pleasure in announcing a new series of fifteen minute talks to be given over this station under the title, "Have you heard?"—a radio digest of world-wide Christian activity. The first talk of this series will be given by George Ashton at 8.15 p.m., today.

THE Whangpoo Conservancy Board, which would have been unable from August to continue its dredging operations because of a shortage of coal, will be able to maintain its work through the offer of 4,500 tons of coal by the Japan Coal Association, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

INSTEAD of the usual official ceremony, Bastille Day was solemnly observed, to commemorate the French fallen by the French community and French Embassy officials in Chungking on Monday, under order from the Vichy Government, says a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao."

THE general session of the people's Political Council will be held in Chungking on September 1, says a Chungking message to the "Cheng Yien Pao." The secretariat of the Council has circularized all members in Hongkong and foreign countries, requesting their presence on that day. Besides discussing other important problems, the coming session of the People's Political Council will decide the date for the convention of the National People's Congress, the report concludes.

THE second national savings campaign, from May to June, sponsored by the Kwangtung Provincial Government, has netted a total of public savings amounting to C.$5,436,293.42, it was announced by the authorities in Shiukwan on Monday, a message to the "Cheng Yien Pao" reports. This brings the grand total up to C.$31,201,623.03, the report adds. The campaign is still going on in the province, and some banks continue to make new reports on the increasing amount of money received.

THE Chief Officer of the Shanghai Fire Brigade reports that during June, 82 calls were received, of which 71 were genuine fires. The damage at fires which the brigade attended within the Settlement and Special Rated Area was estimated at—within Settlement $682,638, and in the Special Rated Area $205,445. Three lives were lost, 28 civilians and nine firemen injured. The emergency ambulance service received 676 calls during the month and 707 patients were conveyed to the various hospitals.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending July 12, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession was—Foreigners 7 and Chinese 280. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners, pneumonia 3 and typhoid fever, tuberculosis, beri-beri one each. Chinese, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers 36; tuberculosis 31; dysentery 14; pneumonia 3; cerebrospinal meningitis 2; typhus fever 2; beri-beri 2; septicaemia 2 and measles one.

AT a second general meeting of the Nikka (Sino-Japanese) Club, which is a club for the promotion of Sino-Japanese friendship, Mr. Yutaro Hanawa, manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, was reappointed chairman of its board of directors, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports. Among those present at the meeting were Vice-Admiral Taiji Ota, Director of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, Rear-Admiral Risaburo Fujita, Chief Japanese Resident Naval Officer, and Mr. Hu Tse-wu, chief of the secretariat of the Shanghai Special Municipality, the paper added.

THE programme for the Municipal Orchestral Concert to be given in the Koukaza Park (Route Voyron entrance) today at 9.15 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows:—

Overture "Prince Ygor" .....Borodine
Third Movement from Symphonic Suite "Sheherazade" Rimsky-Korsakoff
Andante from Quartet ....Tschaikowsky
Waltz from 5th Symphony Tschaikowsky
Esquisses Caucasiennes Ippolitow-Iwanow
(a) Danis l'Aoule
(b) Cortege du Sardar
Selection "Madam Butterfly" ..Puccini
Excerpts from "Carmen" .....Bizet
Triumphal March from "Aida" ..Verdi
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

Manila Utility Co. Dismisses Germans

Manila, July 15.

Five Germans holding key positions in the Manila gas and electric company have been dismissed, it was revealed last night by the vice-president of the company, Mr. Clifford P. Billings.

Herr Arthur Hoyer, German manager, had not been dismissed but relieved of active participation and retained in a consultant capacity, Mr. Billings declared.

Those dismissed are H. Gruenig, O. Rother, H. Frencke, H. Zimmermann and S. Ohnhaus.

Mr. Billings said four of them were with the firm in the World War, but conditions now were more critical, necessitating greater vigilance against espionage and sabotage. He stated he had acted after discussion with army and civil authorities.

The company was organized in 1912 by German and Swiss capital but control passed to Americans in 1929.—Reuter.

Auckland Sunk

London, July 15.

The Admiralty announces that the sloop Auckland (Commander M.S. Thomas) has been sunk, and that the next of kin of casualties have been informed. The Auckland was a vessel of 1,200 tons, completed in 1938.—Reuter.

Britain's "Decadent" Youth Surprises Dictator Lands

GIVING an emphatic lie to propaganda, most of it emanating from Nazi and Fascist sources before the present war broke out, that Britain's youth was decadent and was dragging England to her doom, Mr. John Harford in his weekly broadcast over Station XCDN on Saturday on "The Front Line in the Home," drew a word picture of how these "decadent youngsters" had met front line conditions when the grim spectre of war became a reality. His broadcast talk, which follows, showed how, as usual, the dictatorships had been miles out in their estimation of the unbreakable spirit of Britons.

"One of the criticisms of the 'Bright Young People' who were supposed to be typical of the decadance which in the nineteen-twenties and nineteen-thirties was said to be dragging England to her doom, was that they didn't bother about their homes, if they had any. That they lel a rackety existence centring round cabaret-restaurants and night clubs which, according to the writers of the last twenty years, provided them with an escape into an existence that was barbaric in its lack of standards or conventions and formal only in the elaboration of its arrangements and backgrounds. Hundreds and thousands of people, one would have imagined if one had believed those writers, who should have been the youthful flower of our civilization were dissipating their lives amidst these scenes of decadant splendour.

"Now if the night club was really the home of these people, and if all of them were really the victims of depravity that sensational novelists, playwrights and journalists would have us believe, one would imagine that if this home of theirs were to find itself suddenly in the "front line", one would discover what these people were really worth. In other words that if the bag were torn open the sawdust would flow out.

Still Lively

"Well we can make that discovery because as you know night clubs and cabaret-restaurants still do a lively business in London and as you may have seen one of the most famous of them was not long ago hit by a bomb. And what happened? The very reverse of what one would have expected from listening to the social philosophers who have for so long denounced this type of frivolity.

"There was no panic, no hysteria. On the contrary there was an exhibition of discipline, courage and endurance, for which the highest praise can be that in ability to 'take it' the 'poor silly butterflies' proved just as tough and just as cheerful in adversity as their brothers and sisters in the East End of London or any other 'blitzed' area of workmen dwellings.

"In commenting upon this particular event and upon what struck him as its surprising sequel, J.B. Priestley, the well known author and commentator said 'Sometimes I have wondered if the dictators, with their conviction that their fellow creatures are all either fellow bullies or treacherous cowards, have not been fed on a full diet of our most admired intellectual fiction.'

All in Front Line

"In England there is no part of the country no aspect of its life that is free from front line conditions. When bombs have fallen there has been no distinction between Buckingham Palace and the Commercial Road East nor between a Palais de Danse in the Suburbs and the Cafe de Paris.

"The levelling operations that the war is bringing about in Britain will, I think, prove to be mostly a levelling upwards.

"The material standard of living is being levelled downwards but that is the inevitable sacrifice that has to be made and it is a sacrifice that in fact falls mostly, one may say almost entirely, on the home that is on the ordinary civilian.

Social Reorganization Born

"The men in the Forces get their rations which provide them with a proper diet. The workers in war industries get extra food coupons so that they can stand up to the strain of what is required of them. But the ordinary men women and children who are 'carrying on' are the first to suffer when restrictions are imposed. I don't mean to suggest that there is any actual shortage in Britain in spite of the casualties among food ships coming acrosss the Atlantic; but I am trying to make the point that gradually a social reorganization is being born out of wartime conditions which is doing much to minimize the material distinction between the way of life of one class of person and another.

"Apart from the process of commodity rationing there is also the fact of an almost universal occupation with one or many jobs.

"Spare time occupations, that is to say, jobs undertaken after office hours are innumerable. They include membership of the Home Guard which necessitates one or more parades a week and week-end operations; firewatching and other night time voluntary work on air raid precautions; lectures to fit the people who undertake them for carrying out these various activities. Auxiliary fire service, observer corps, ambulance driving, first aid, canteen work, and scores of other jobs of equal importance all of which are undertaken by people who are to begin with fully occupied.

Proud to Volunteer

"Another factor is that practically all this voluntary work is unpaid. But it has long been a feature of life in Britain that so much necessary work from the administration of justice in a local magistrate's court, to the performance of difficult operations in the great hospitals has not only been unpaid but has been regarded as an honour by those who undertake it. There may have been criticism of the Justice of the Peace and there may have been criticism of the free treatment given at clinics and hospitals, but taking it by and large the magistrates have dispensed substantial justice and the free clinics and hospitals have been an inestimable asset in preserving the health of the community.

"It is not altogether surprising then that with this tradition of free and voluntary work which may as I say mean an active membership of the committee of some great national society or hospital giving benefit to hundreds of thousands or may mean just the organization of a village football team giving recreation to only a few and entertainment to only a limited number of people, in an emergency such as this one the voluntary system works.

"Few people ever expected that the voluntary system would work because few people realized how efficiently it has been working in so many departments of life in Britain for centuries. It has its limitations perhaps, but the rigid planning which a dictatorship makes inevitable has its limitations too, and who shall say that the limitations of rigidity are to be preferred to the limitations of a too great flexibility.

Not "Muddling Through"

"It is trite and it is also rather misleading to talk about Britain 'muddling through;' it may seem like that to observers, but the fact is that through lack of rigidity and lack of a took formally planned system Britain is able not only to take blows that the onlooker hardly expects her to survive, but also to deal blows of which he hardly expected her to be capable.

"You may be wondering what these last remarks have to do with my subject, but I can assure you that they are entirely relevant. For if it is in the speech hall or on the parade ground that the dictatorships are seen at their most typical as it is from them that their weaknesses have been fashioned; so it is in their homes that the people of the Democracies may be seen at their most typical and from them that their strength is drawn."

Nazi Commentator Lashes Out at Russian Paper

An outburst against the local Russian paper, the "Shanghai Zaria" has been made by the commentator of the "voice of Europe," German radio station here. He has taken the paper to task for expressing the opinion that the thousands of Russians in Shanghai whether White or Red were united in praying for the preservation of their country in the present Nazi drive.

Lashing out against the oldest established Russian paper here, the commentator recalled the assassination of Czar Nicholas II and his entire family at Ekaterinburg in 1918 and other reasons which he declared should alienate the cause of the Soviet Union from all White Russians whose sympathies, he asserted, were misplaced.

In the opinion of reliable Russian quarters here the paper expressed what was in the minds of a majority of the members of the Shanghai Russian community. Here as well and elsewhere the cleavage the Germans had expected to find among the Russians of various political parties in the present issue, has ended in bitter disappointment. Although divided in political affiliations, it was pointed out, the Whites and the Reds were united in the hope that the country would be spared the humiliation of conquest by a foreign aggressor.

Germans Distrusted

A well-informed member of the local Russian community observed that the commentator showed a deplorable ignorance regarding the history of his country, declaring that the Russian distrust of the Germans was inherent and had endured long before 1917, the outbreak of the Russian revolution.

The long years of exile which thousands of Russians spent in China following the great political unheaval in their country have not diminished their bitterness, it was pointed out, but to hail an aggressor as a liberator of their country has been too far fetched a theory for even an emigrant to accept without question.

Intimidation of Phone Workers Continues

Various forms of intimidation of workers of the Shanghai Telephone Co. by the strikers of the China Electric Co. continued yesterday and it was reported from the West Hongkew district that the agitators of the latter had interfered with members of the Telephone Company and had intimidated them by letting the air out of their bicycles tyres when they were on their way to work at the company's branch at 333 North Kiangse Road. No arrests were made by the police.

The situation at both companies remained unchanged yesterday, and it was learned that a number of employees of the Shanghai Telephone Co. continued to be absent from their jobs.

There was one change in the general labour situation in the city and this was the return of employees of the Blue Ribbon Dairy to their work. The strikers resumed work in the morning. It was believed that they had returned unconditionally.

Another strike was settled on Monday. This was at the Yu Shing Printing Co., in Tsenoo Road. The companies to be involved by labour disputes at present are the Maxwell Zip Fastener Co., the Foh Shing Tobacco Co., Clements Apartments, Shriro Bros., and the Tosca Manufacturers' Co. Several hundred stocking dyers are also on strike, bringing the total of strikers to approximately $2,660.

Japanese Close Nantao After Bomb Throwing

Nantao was heavily guarded by the Japanese military in Shanghai yesterday following another bombing incident which occurred shortly after 4 a.m. according to the evening edition of the "Sin Wan Pao."

No one was injured when a hand grenade was thrown in front of a branch office of Japanese gendarmarie in Singkaiho, Nantao, it was said, but the military immediately began searching for the bomb thrower and all traffic was held up. Only women and children were said to have been allowed to enter or leave the native city until shortly after 11 when the restrictions were relaxed. The report also said that on Monday night there was an explosion at the same place near the water tower.

Sir Hubert Wilkins Sees Chinese Victory

Chungking, July 15.

Cooperation of the United States, Great Britain and China will eventually free the world from the dictates of oppressors, declared Sir Hubert Wilkins, famous Australian explorer, in a broadcast here prior to his departure today for Rangoon, via the Burma road.

After paying tribute to the fortitude, determination and confidence of the Chinese people, Sir Hubert declared, "I cannot but foresee ultimate victory for free China."—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Coming from Dairen and Tsingtao, the D.K.K. liner **Hoten Maru** is expected to arrive in Shanghai at about 3 p.m. today and will dock alongside the company's Whangpoo Wharf upon arrival. After a 42-hour stay in port, she will be sailing again for northern ports tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

* * *

Owing to a last-minute delay, the fast American freighter **Dona Aurora** of the De La Rama Line did not sail on Monday as previously scheduled but will be leaving Shanghai today instead. According to the latest arrangements, the vessel will be sailing from the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf sometime this morning, bound for New York and stopping en route at Hongkong, Manila, Los Angeles and the Panama Canal.

* * *

There is growing evidence that the war is beginning to have serious effects upon Hongkong's commercial prosperity, with resultant threats of gravely increasing unemployment and additional burdens on the economic and social structure. Due to the requisitioning of British shipping and American vessels plying in the Far East, Hongkong factories manufacturing rubber shoes, flashlight torches, electric bulbs, and cotton shirts, which are exported in their thousands, are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain the necessary raw materials, and already numbers of these factories have closed down, throwing hundreds of people out of employment.

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From **NAGASAKI:** Shanghai Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m., Wayside Wharf.

From **DAIREN:** Hoten Maru, with mail, due p.m., Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

STRAITS AND INDIA

From Calcutta	
Durban M	— 27/7
Anyo M	— 26/7
Nagato M	— 28/7

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Honolulu	
Dona Nati	— 19/7	K'kura M	8/7 4/8
From Los Angeles		**From Yokohama**	
Nitta M	16/6 21/7	Hakone M	— 19/7
K'kura M	30/6 4/8	Nitta M	5/7 21/7
Yawata M	7/7 18/8	**From Kobe**	
From S. Francisco		Taiyo M	19/7 21/7
Yawata M	11/7 18/8	**From Nagasaki**	
		N'saki M	20/7 21/7

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen	
Dairen M	16/7 18/7

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N. V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Telephone 16247.

The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Karachi		For Hongkong	
Delagoa M	24/7	Dona Nati	22/7
For Bombay		**For Kobe and Yokohama**	
Hakone M	20/7	Durban M	30/7
For New York		Anyo M	30/7
Dona Nati	22/7	Nagato M	30/7
For Los Angeles		Nitta M	31/7
Tatuta M	19/7	**For Nagasaki**	
Dona Nati	22/7	Shanghai M	17/7
For S. Francisco		Nagasaki M	19/7
Tatuta M	19/7	**For Dairen**	
For Manila		Hoten M	18/7
Nitta M	22/7	Dairen M	20/7
Dona Nati	22/7	Tsingtao M	22/7
Kamakura M	5/8		
Yawata M	19/8		

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Taiei M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Tenryugawa M.	Tientsin	Showa S.
Fooshing	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Sumida M.	Jap.	Y.K.K.
Tilda	Fin.	K.M.A.
Matumoto M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Frederick Lykes	Am.	A.P.L.
Kobe M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Tampa	Am.	A.P.L.
Toyooka M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Tientsin M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Myoho M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.T.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Iil.	Gbt.	1-3 B.
Lepanto	Iil.	Gbt.	1-3 B.

FOR SALE

Over the years you have probably collected a lot of stuff you do not want and cannot use. Perhaps these despised chattels are just what someone else does want. Advertise them for sale in our classified columns and do yourself a double service

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More Vacation for your money

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In Canada's Evergreen Playground life at charming *Empress Hotel* in old world Victoria is a vacation in itself.

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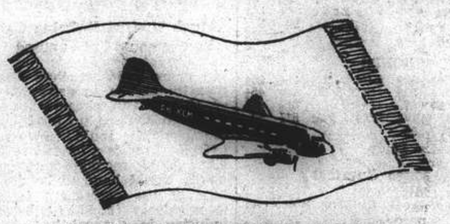
For further particulars, freight and passage rates, please apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
21-23 French Bund *Agents.* Telephone 82020



(Royal Netherlands Indies Airways)
FLY ON THE MAGIC CARPET TO THE WINTERSPORTS!
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K.N.I.L.M. service Java/Australia in 2½ days in connection with the vessels of the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE
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VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA CANAL
A Vessel Sailing Second Half July
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For freight apply to:
De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc.
51 Canton Road *General Agents* Telephone 15044

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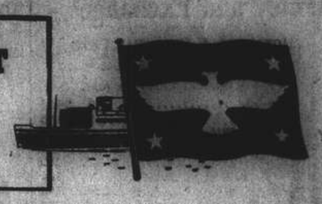
TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

PRESIDENT LINER Sailings



TO UNITED STATES
A Ship sailing second week in August
" " last week in August
" " last week in September
TO PHILIPPINES
A Ship sailing second week in August
" " last week in August
" " second week in September
For further particulars apply to American President Lines' Office.
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110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE (Summer Time)

ss. HOTEN MARU ..	(Arrive) July 16	(Leave) July 18	at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..	July 18	July 20	at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU ..	July 20	July 22	at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU ..	July 24	July 26	at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU ..	July 26	July 28	at 9 a.m.

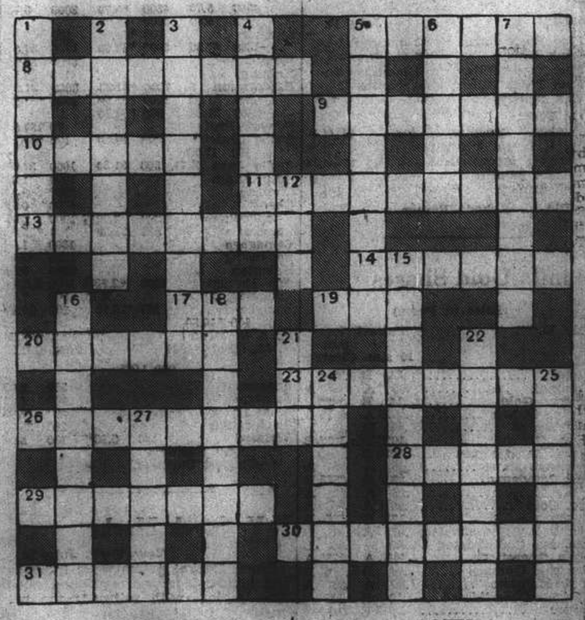
DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)

ss. CHOHEI MARU		July 20	at 5 p.m.
ss. HOKKAI MARU		July 21	at 5 p.m.
ss. MANJYU MARU		July 23	at 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU July 18

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 547

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

5 Specimen of legislator in bargain rush? (6)
8 One's dogs give virtue (3)
9 Girl abroad apparently, but omit it (two words—4, 3)
10 Many on the move in Africa (5)
11 Does this worker make horse-play his choice? (9)
13 Impolite habit of external decorators (8)
14 They say there's some in modern dance music (6)
17 Went in 22 down (3)
19 Part of 11 across (3)
20 Being a town, this, in S. Africa is naturally itself beheaded (6)
23 Ovine portions for defence (8)
26 Is manning searchlights so easy? (two words—3, 4)
28 Put a nib in this way and it might bite its mother (5)
29 Building with date feature (7)
30 He doesn't like something, evidently (3)
31 Try age for giddy advice (6)

DOWN

1 Trophy for best performance on chicken farm? (6)
2 What one gets out of it may be mere chicken feed (7)
3 Not a sugar product; much too bitter (9)
4 Mostly a flower, but not leading (6)
5 What father feels like when he takes his boots off in the evening is difficult to grasp (8)
6 They make it up in bars (5)
7 Sound come-back of great strength (two words—4, 4)
12 Rant about it for a show (3)
15 The man who is this isn't cock-o'-the-walk at home (9)
16 End of 1 down starts desire (8)
18 This embraces unlimited spots (8)
21 It's a fruit to have this in by (3)
22 In building it's often the first choice to last (7)
24 Do soldiers ever stand with arms so? (6)
25 It's a good job if this is large, usually (6)
27 Book of the O.T. (5)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Cast down; 5, Spirit; 9, Serenade; 10, Strain; 12, Long range; 14, Helot; 15, R.A.F.; 16, Girdle; 19, Offer; 22, Roast; 23, Cheeky; 25, Era; 26, Women; 29, Death duty; 32, Ironic; 33, Languish; 34, Gemini; 35, Threshers. DOWN: 1, Castle; 2, Strong; 3, Diner; 4, Woden; 6, Pitchfork; 7, Real life; 8, Tincture; 11, Serene; 13, Air; 17, Intention; 18, Decade; 20, Drowning; 21, Warm room; 24, Ebb; 26, Mullah; 27, Cypher; 30, Awash; 31, Hague.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 7/16d.	$ 74.56
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/4	$1,904.76
Yen 22 1/4	$100
Guilders 97/8	100
Rupees 17 7/8	100
Pesos 10 1/2	100
Hongkong $21 1/2	100

Closing rates unchanged.

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 5/16d.	$ 73.14
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/4	$1,860.46
London—demand, $1=	3 5/16d.
4 months' sight credits	3 11/32d.
4 months' sight docts	3 5/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 5/16d.
6 months' sight docts	3 11/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $57/8
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $57/8
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5 7/16

Closing rates unchanged.

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03½ U.S. $1=50.48d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ..... 3 11/32d. U.S. $5 5/16
Hongkong/London 1/3

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders .....Selling 97/8

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,860.465 £1=$73.142
Selling U.S.$100=$1,904.761 £1=$74.563

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling „ @ 99¾ „ H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 183½ per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing CRB$ or	$2.794 @ 187
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$5.225

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 3¼	Lowest 3¼
U.S.$	5 7/16	5 7/16

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

SELLING Cash		BUYING July/Aug.
£ T.T.	3 7/16	
U.S.$ T.T.	5¼	4 m/s l.c. 3 11/32
Rs. T.T.	13	4 m/s. l.c. 5 3/8
		15 d/s. 18½

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23 5/16	23⅜
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	63.00	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for July 14 4.03½
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 3.92¼
Local Buyers of U.S$ against £ at the close 3.92¾

The local market opened steady with sellers at 3¼d. sterling and 5 5/16 U.S.$, and although business was quieter than for the past few days, the market continued on a steady note for cash although there were small fluctuations in forward rates. 5 5/16 U.S.$ being alternately a buyer and a seller for August delivery. At the close the market was quiet with sellers at:—

3 11/32 sterling 5 5/16 U.S.$ Cash
3 11/32 „ 5 11/32 „ July/Aug.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, July 14.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N.	London	1/5 13/16
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	„ 2 mths	
Shanghai	181½	„ sellers	1/5 15/16
Hongkong	84½	„ buyers	1/8
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	83N.
		„ buyers	77¼ N

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3 3/16
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4 3/16
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3¾d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$. T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N	Shanghai	5.42
Paris	2.36	Hongkong	24.64
Montreal	88.250	Hungary	19.85
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.88 N.
Japan	23.57/62*		

London	4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
„ „ „ market rate	23.86
Montreal on London	4.57

B—Bid N—Normal *—Offered †—Official.

Foreign Money Rates

London:	July 14.	
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3 1/16%
Call money		7/8%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0 1/2%B 0 1/4%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0 5/8%B 0 3/8%A
Call money		1%

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

July 13.	Sales 10 a.m.	Prices p.m. Closing
Atoks	.34 B	.35
Antamok	.05 A	.05 A
Bagiuo Gold	.14 B	.1425
Batong Buhay	.0075 A	.0075 A
Big Wedge	.44 B	.44 B
Coco Grove	.1025 B	.1025 B
Consolidated Mines	.0038 B	.0040
Demonstration	.05 A	.05 A
East Mindanao	.09 B	.0975 B
I. X. L.	.22 A	.22 A
Ipo Gold	.05 A	.05 A
Itogen	.175 B	.185 B
Mambulao Consolidated	.01 A	.01 A
Masbate Consolidated	.09	.09 B
Mine Operations	.055 A	.055 A
Paracale Gumaus	.24 B	.245 B
San Mauricio	.30 A	.30 A
Surigao Consolidated	.18 B	.185
Suyoc	.0975 B	.10
Syndicate Investment	.025 A	.025 A
United Paracale	.165 B	.17 B
Mindanao Motherlode	.36 B	.37 B
Manila Hai-Alaf	8.00 B	8.00 B
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.20 B	—

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Yangtsze Insce. Dividend

At the forthcoming annual general meeting of the Yangtsze Insurance Association Ltd., to be held on August 7, the directors will recommend the payment of a dividend of $3.50 per share and a bonus dividend of $11.50 per share. The directors will also recommend the payment of a bonus on contributory premium of 20 per cent, for the year 1940.

Jay Rubber Output

	lb.
rmata Rubber Estate Ltd.	3,220

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market was steady and active yesterday with the undertone firm. Lumber held the gains of the previous day, being done as high as $69, to close at $67. The popular issues were heavily traded. Dockyards ranging between $29.75 and $32, closing at the latter price.

Rubbers were again quiet.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
462.56	105.32	General	319.87	+3.25
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	252.12	+0.24

Total 533,559 shares, 810 bonds.

Morning Session

Yangtsze Finance (X.D.)				2000	*19.20
1000	19.30	1500	19.40	2500	19.50
500	*19.50	1000	19.40		
S'hai Loan		1000	24.00	3500	24.25
500	*24.00	500	*24.25	4500	24.00
500	24.25				
I. I. Trust (X.D.)		1000	31.00	2000	31.25
500	*31.00	500	*31.25		
Central Prop. (X.D.)				100	20.75
China Realty		1500	13.60	1000	*13.60
1000	13.70	3500	13.80	2500	13.70
S'hai Land		14000	18.80	1000	*18.90
19000	18.90	500	*18.80	8000	19.00
1000	*19.00				
Dockyards		100	30.00	700	29.75
500	*29.75	800	*30.00	1600	30.00
1800	30.25	1300	30.50	2600	30.75
1700	31.00	1700	31.25	2000	31.50
100	*31.50	200	31.75	500	*31.75
300	*32.00	400	32.00	200	32.25
4600	32.00	7200	31.75	400	*31.75
2300	*32.00	6300	32.25	300	*32.25
1200	32.00	700	*31.75	3500	31.75
Asia Navigation		3000	15.30	7000	*15.40
27000	15.40				
Ewo Brewery		8000	8.50	4500	*8.45
4000	8.45				
S. & H. Wharf				25	450.00
Wheelock		2000	116.00	300	*117.00
1100	116.50	600	*116.50	2000	117.00
200	*117.00	1200	116.50	100	*116.00
1300	116.50				
Ewo Mills (Ord)		1900	*41.75	400	42.00
200	41.75	1500	42.00	2100	42.25
200	*42.25	1300	42.00	300	*41.75
5500	42.00	200	*42.25		
Textile		2000	8.80	500	*8.85
1000	8.85	500	*8.80		
Worsted		500	5.90	5000	5.85
Tram (Bearer)	£1			500	44.00
300	44.25				
C. G. Omnibus		100	17.80	100	17.70
700	17.80	400	17.90	500	18.00
300	18.10	100	*18.20	400	18.20
800	18.30	300	18.40	400	18.50
100	18.40				
Telephone		100	*34.25	100	34.25
1100	34.50				
S'hai Gas		200	16.80	100	16.70
Paper		12500	5.55	9500	5.60
3000	*5.60	1000	5.65	500	5.60
1000	*5.55	4000	5.60		
Lumber (X.D.)		100	*67.50	100	68.00
300	68.50	200	68.00	100	67.50
400	68.00	2800	68.50	200	69.00
100	*69.00	200	*68.50	1600	*68.00
1200	68.00				
Metal		2600	36.25	500	*36.25
700	*36.50	1400	36.25	500	*36.25
800	*36.50	3000	36.50	100	*36.75
7300	36.50				
Exploration		4500	*31.25	13500	31.00
1000	31.25	500	*31.00	2000	*30.75
6000	31.00	2500	*31.00		
Kaiping		100	42.50	100	42.00
Power (Pref)				220	137.50
Anglo Dutch				500	17.00
Anglo Java (X.D.)				1200	31.25
1000	31.50				
Kroewoek		6000	2.05	1000	2.00
3000	2.02½				
Kota				1000	5.00
Langkat				500	21.50
Samagaga		1000	1.86	1000	1.84
Kelantan		2000	*0.85	2000	0.85
Tanah Merah (X.D.)				1000	3.30
4000	3.30				
Tebong (X.D.)				3000	1.44
Ziangbe				400	19.40
Union Brewery				3000	*18.50
Asia Realty 6%	Tael Debs.			7000	30.00
S. M. C. 6%	1941			60000	101.00

ODD LOTS

Exploration		36	30.50	100	31.25
Langkat				25	21.00
S'hai Loan				35	23.75
Tebong				50	1.42
S'hai Land		30	19.00	200	*19.10
I. I. Trust				400	*31.00
China Realty				300	*13.70
Asia Navigation		100	15.20	100	15.30
200	*15.60				
Telephone				60	34.00
Worsted		25	5.75	25	5.80
Cathay Land				500	4.00

*—Direct Business.

Afternoon Session

Yangtsze Finance			X.D.	2000	19.40
500	19.50				
S'hai Loan		1000	24.25	500	*24.25
500	24.00				
I. I. Trust X.D.		2000	31.25	500	31.50
500	31.25	2000	*31.25		
Central Prop.			X.D.	100	20.75
China Realty				1000	13.70
S'hai Land		2500	19.00	2000	*19.10
500	19.10	3500	19.00	3500	18.90
8000	18.80	5000	*18.90	1500	18.90
Dockyards		700	*31.75	6900	32.00
1400	*32.00	14500	31.75	2800	32.00
Asia Navigation		500	15.40	4000	15.50
13500	15.40	4500	*15.40	500	15.30
1500	15.40				
Ewo Brewery		6000	8.50	5000	8.55
Wheelock				2200	116.50
Ewo Mills (Ord)		1500	42.25	600	*42.00
900	42.00	200	*42.25		
Textile				500	8.85
Worsted		1000	5.85	1500	5.90
C. G. Omnibus		700	18.40	400	18.50
1000	18.20				
Telephone		100	34.75	1000	35.00
200	*35.00				
S'hai Gas		100	16.80	300	16.70
300	16.80				
Paper		2000	*5.65	4500	5.65
4000	5.70	4500	*5.70	2000	5.75
7000	5.80	3000	5.85		
Lumber		200	*63.00	100	*67.50
1600	67.50	5000	*67.00	1300	67.00
Metal				3600	36.50
Kaiping				100	42.50
Exploration		1000	*31.25	8000	31.25
6000	31.50	1000	*31.50	1000	*31.25
2500	31.50	500	*31.50		
Power (Pref)				70	137.50
Anglo Dutch		500	17.00	100	*17.10
100	17.10				
Anglo Java X.D.		500	31.50	1000	31.50
Batu Anam				1000	1.60
Chemor				2000	2.35
Cheng				4000	0.87
Kroewoek		1000	2.02½	1000	2.05
Langkat		800	21.50	100	*21.50
Samagaga				1000	1.86
Senawang				1000	*2.00
Kelantan				2000	0.84
Sua Manggis		1000	*2.22½	1000	2.22½
Sungala			X.D.	500	7.70
Ziangbe		100	*19.10	200	19.20
100	*19.20				
H. & S. Bank			5 †Hk.	$1.420.00	
S. M. C. 6%	1941			14000	*101.00

ODD LOTS

Senawang				550	2.05
Samagaga				250	1.88
S'hai Land				208	18.70
Exploration				200	30.75
Worsted		135	5.80	100	5.95

*—Direct Business
†—Outport Business.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, July 14.

Stock market prices were irregular and higher today on continued selective buying, with railroads the best group.

Cautiousness throughout the market seemed an indication of building up income in anticipation of heavy taxation. Business continued holding its high level. Commodities slowed due to the uncertainties of price ceilings.

Wall Street anticipated a further period of market indecision then a resumption of the rise. Many experts believed the list would penetrate the year's high of 133.59 in the industrial average or a rise of about six points, before meeting strong resistance.

One of the reasons for the recent demand for stocks which has not been given much prominence is the banning of speculation in many commodities.—United Press.

H & S. Bank Dividend

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are in receipt of telegraphic advice from their Head Office that an interim dividend of £2.10.0 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, will be payable on August 11 next.

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 14.

Steady conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange today, with quotations mostly closing fractions higher from Saturday. The volume of business done shrunk today, due to the waiting attitude of operators, owing to the conflicting news from the Russian front.

Rails took the lead in today's moderate uptrend, influenced by the release of several good railroad earnings reports recently.

The volume of business done amounted to 650,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	128.17	127.44	127.89	+0.09
20 Rails	29.52	29.20	29.44	+0.21
15 Utilit.	18.77	18.59	18.67	+0.06
40 Bonds	——	——	91.49	+0.05
11 Commod.	——	——	73.86	+0.28

July 12	14		July 12	14
Adams Exp 6⅝	6⅝	Int T & T	*2½	*2½
Alg Lud 24	23½	Johns Man	68	67½
Allis Chal 31½	30¾	Kennecott	39	38½
Amer Can 87½	87½	Libbey O F	29⅝	29⅝
Am Cyan 40½	40½	Lockheed	27⅛	27⅛
Am For Pr *0⅛	0⅛	Loew's	31⅛	31⅛
„ $7 pfd *19½	*19½	Martin	29⅜	29⅜
Am Loco 14½	14½	Mont Ward	36⅛	35⅝
Am Metal *18	*18½	Nat Avian	*8⅜	*8⅜
Am Radtr 7	6⅞	Nat City B	*27½	*27½
Am R Mill 15	15	Nat Dairy	14	14
Am Smelt 44½	44½	Nat Dist	22⅜	22½
Am Sug *17	17½	Nat P & L	7	6½
Am T & T 156½	156½	Nat Sup	7½	7½
Am Tob 73¼	*72	N Y Cent	12⅜	13
Am Wtwrks 5	4¾	Niag Hud	*2¼	2¼
Anaconda 29½	28⅜	N A Avian	15	14½
Atchison 29⅜	29½	N Am Co	13	13
Avian Cop 3⅜	3⅜	N Pacific	7½	7½
Bald Loco 16½	16¼	Packard	2⅜	2⅜
Balt & O 4	4	Pantepec	3⅛	3⅛
Barns Oil 10	10⅛	Paramount	12½	12½
Bendix 30⅛	30⅜	Pen R R	24½	24⅝
Beth St 75⅜	76½	Phillips	44⅛	44
Bliss 18	18	Pullman	27½	27½
Boeing 17	17½	Pure Oil	10⅛	10⅜
Briggs 20½	19⅜	Radio	3⅜	3⅜
Borg War 20	19½	Rem Arms	*4¼	*4¼
Budd Mfg 4¼	4¼	Rep Avian	3⅜	3⅜
Can Pac 4¼	4⅜	Rep Steel	20½	20½
Celanese 25⅜	25⅝	Rey Tob	33	32⅝
Chase N B *31½	*31½	Schenley	*12⅜	12⅜
Ches & O 38⅜	38⅜	Shell U Oil	15½	15½
Chrysler 56⅛	56⅜	Soc Vac	9⅜	9⅜
Colu G & E 3⅛	3⅛	Sthrn Rly	25⅜	27
Comi Cre *25¼	25⅜	Sthrn Pac	12¼	12⅜
Com & Sth 0⅛	0 1/16	Spicer	*37	37
Con Ed 19½	19½	Std Brands	6	6
Con Oil 6½	6⅜	Std G & E	20	20
Cop Steel *15⅜	16	Std Oil	43⅜	44
Curtiss Mr 9	9⅛	Studebaker	5⅜	5⅜
Dis Crp S *15½	15⅜	Swift Int	20⅜	20⅜
Doug Air 75½	74½	Technicor	9⅛	9⅜
Du Pont 159	159	Tex Corp	42⅜	43
E P Lead 8⅛	9	Transamer	4⅛	4⅛
E A Lite 28½	28	Tw Cent	6⅛	6⅛
E B & S 2⅜	2⅜	Un B & P	12	12⅛
„ $5 pfd 55½	54	Un Pac	*81⅛	82½
„ $6 pfd 59¾	58½	Un Air	41½	41⅜
E P & L *35½	35½	Un A Lines	11	11
Flintkote 14⅜	15¼	Un Corp	0⅜	0⅜
Gen Elec 33⅜	33⅜	„ $3 pfd	23½	23½
Gen Motor 39	38⅜	Un Gas	*7	7⅛
Gen Rly 15½	*15	U S Rub	25⅜	25½
Gen T & R 11⅜	12⅜	U S Steel	58⅛	58⅜
Goodrich 16½	15⅜	Vanadium	26	26¼
Gt N I Ore 17⅜	17⅛	Vultee	7⅛	7
Goodyear 18⅜	18⅜	Walworth	*5	5⅛
Gt N Rly 26⅜	27	War Br Pct	4⅛	4⅛
Gt W Sug *25	*25⅛	West Elec	96	95½
Int Nickel 27	26½	Woodward	*28⅜	28
Int Paper 17⅜	17⅛			

BONDS

Am For Pr	58⅞	58⅝	Erie	30⅝ 30⅝
Brazil	20⅝	20⅝	Int T & T	45⅛ 45½
Aust Com	*66½	67	New Eng	62½ 62⅝
„ 6½%	17⅛	17⅜	Sthrn Pac	51⅝ 52
S P & L	98⅜	98	St G & E	90½ 90½

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices irregularly advanced on a decreased turnover today. Rails led the session, with demand inspired by the belief of traders that the group was behind the market on the basis of earnings and prospects of car loadings pointing higher, plus several roads planning big locomotive buying programmes. Steel operations for the coming week are scheduled at 97.2 per cent of capacity. Traders noted he Washington statement of Senator Barkley that legislation to give the Office of the Price Administrator and Civilian Supply statutory authority o fix prices may be presented to Congress soon.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, July 14.

Much quieter conditions were witnessed on the London Stock Exchange today, but profit taking only partially checked the advance. British gilt edged securities were sometimes a shade lower, but industrials and oils were well held, with some further advances recorded.

Some activity was recorded in rubbers, especially Anglo-Dutch, while shippings also ruled firm.

Kaffirs were dull, but diamonds held steady.

In the foreign bond section, Japanese issues receded, and interest waned in South American rails.—Reuter.

	July 11	14
U. K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105⅛	105⅛
3% Defence Loan	100⅛	100⅛
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	43	43
4½% Anglo-French Loan	43	43
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	37	37
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	37	37
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	7—9	7—9
5% Honan Rly., 1905	10	10
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	14	14
5% „ „ „ (Ger. Is.)	12	12
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	9	9
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	14	14
5% T'sin-Pukow Rly. B.	10	10
5% „ „	10	10
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) B.	10	10
5% „ „ (Supl. Loan) G.	10	10
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	9	9
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	51	51
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	28	27½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	31	30½
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd Bank of I. A. & C.	8⅞	8⅛
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	81	81
„ „ „ (Col. Reg.)	85 N	85 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11	11
National Bank of India	31¼	31¼
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	11/-	11/-
B'tish American Tobacco	86/10½	86/3
Dunlop Rubber	35/3	35/-
Imp. Chem. Industries	32/9	32/6
United Steel	23/10½	24/-
Woolworths	56/-	54/9
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	12/6	12/6
Chosen Corp.	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	5/7½	5/7½
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	140/-	140/-
Western Holdings	14/-	13/10½
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	36¾	36¾
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	14⅜	14⅜
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	46/10½	46/3

London Bullion

London, July 14.

London Gold: Bar Gold, Fine, per ounce, 168/-, unchanged.

London Silver: There was a little trade demand and carrying of bull contracts, with offerings light. After the official fixing the market was steady, with no business passing.

Spot	23 5/16d.
Forward	23 5/16d.

—Reuter.

American Oil Industry Ready To Meet All Demands

PETROLEUM is one of the few basic industries fully prepared to render "all-out" aid in the defence programme besides meeting all demands which may be made upon it from civilians. Moreover, the research labouratories of the industry have developed processes for synthesizing essential defence products from petroleum and natural gases — rubber, toluol, a basic ingredient in tri-nitro-toluol, glycerine and alcohol—to mention a few, says Mr. Henry E. Rose in the "Wall Street Journal."

In the amazing growth of the industry between the 1917 and 1940 war periods and the availability of the industry's vastly expanded facilities for defence purposes, these facts are outstanding:

1. Twenty-three states now produce oil as against 18 in 1917;
2. The number of producing oil wells is nearly twice as large;
3. Oil production is four times as great;
4. Proved crude oil reserves are three times those of 1917;
5. There are twice as many refineries with four times the refining capacity;
6. Four times as much crude oil is processed and nine times as much motor fuel is made;
7. The yield of gasoline from crude oil and the production of lubricating oil have been doubled;
8. More than three times as much fuel oil, is made.
9. Stocks of gasoline are eight times as large; lubricating oils more than two times as large and fuel oil ten times as large;
10. Pipe-line mileage has been extended 2½ times and there are eight times as many tank ships with nineteen times the total tonnage;
11. Railroad freight shipments and the number of railroad tank cars have doubled.

Distribution

In the field of distribution there are six times as many bulk plants, sixteen times as many service stations, and seven and a half times as many tank trucks. Local outlets for gasoline and oil, upon which the U. S. Army recently announced it would depend for supplies, are shown to be seventeen times as numerous as before, totaling 440,000 against 25,000 in 1917.

Production Today

Discounting this amazing growth of the industry, it is significant that the production of crude oil today could be stepped up by 30 per cent., or almost 1,000,000 barrels a day, and this could be continued for a two-year period without any major new discoveries or an unusual amount of drilling. Underground reserves in Texas and Louisiana, alone, are tremendous and are available merely by the opening of valves.

Much Unused Refining Capacity

The amount of unused refining capacity at present is much larger and more efficient than the entire capacity of the industry at the end of 1918. The capacity of refining could be stepped up by fully 25 per cent., which could process almost 1,000,000 barrels a day more of crude oil. Some reconditioning of older plants would have to be done, since part of the equipment to be used is relatively inefficient because the industry in general has shut down its obsolescent and less efficient equipment as far as possible.

From the standpoint of transportation, the industry is prepared, today, to undertake a 20 per cent expansion in the total amount of crude and products shipped through pipe lines. This condition holds true of tank car transportation.

100-Octane Gasoline

Perhaps an outstanding achievement by the industry in recent years is the tremendous expansion in facilities for the production of 100-octane gasoline, a synthetic product of inestimable value in military aircraft. The industry has constructed enough capacity to meet more than twice the present domestic and foreign demand for his product. It is estimated that requirements for the next fifteen months can be met from present capacity and stocks which the industry has accumulated.

It is estimated that the demand for petroleum products in the United States to meet "all-out" defence efforts or war would range from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 barrels a year. This could be readily met by the industry with almost no changes in its present set-up and without interference with normal consumption. Moreover, the industry, because of its preparedness, could return to a normal production basis after the emergency is over without undergoing a too lengthy or difficult transition.

U.S. Army Navy Requirements

While specific requirements of the armed forces—Army and Navy—are not revealed, a number of estimates made recently range from 175,000,000 to 150,000,000 barrels of products annually under maximum war effort. This would be exclusive of the demand for aviation motor fuel for which the present industry capacity is approximately 1,500,000 gallons daily of 100-octane grade, or 50 per cent. more than the future maximum Army-Navy demand estimated by the government.

In addition to the Army-Navy needs, the defence effort unquestionably would substantially increase the demand from industry, transportation and agriculture. Assessing this increase in demand is difficult, but it is believed that the maximum extra consumption would be not more than 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 barrels annually.

Chemical Development

Chemical developments by the oil industry have been manifold in the past decade, and especially in recent years. The manufacture of synthetic chemicals from petroleum and natural gases, is becoming a major American industry.

The production of alcohols, ketones, etc., from cracked petroleum gases has grown steadily. These, and esters, are used principally as solvents and extractants in the manufacture of varnishes, lacquers and allied products, synthetic resins, plastics, synthetic fibres, artificial leather, safety glass, photographic films, printing inks, cosmetics, medical preparation, explosives, and for a variety of other purposes.

Alcohols and ketones, moreover, have been used extensively as base material for chemical synthesis to make products such as esters, chlorides, ethers, substituted hydrocarbons, fruit essence, perfumes, dyestuffs, wetting agents and synthetic resins.

Methyl ethyl ketone, until recently available only as a component of light acetone oil, was limited in quantity and did not find wide use by industry because of this factor, and uncertain composition. Since its introduction, synthetic methyl ethyl ketone from petroleum, a pure product of uniformly high quality, has been consumed in increasing quantities by a variety of industries. It is an excellent solvent for nitro-cellulose, and also is an exceptionally good solvent for vinyi-type resins. It is used extensively as a solvent in the processing of cellulose acetate plastics and in the synthesis of rubber chemicals.

Developments in Butadiene

In the list of petroleum industry developments is butadiene, an essential ingredient in the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Shell Union Oil and Phillips Petroleum Co. are each constructing plants for the production of this vital product, and other companies are producing it in conjunction with their refinery operations.

The Shell plant is due to be in operation by early summer, at its Houston refinery, and will have an annual capacity in excess of 5,000 tons, and will aid in strengthening America's self-sufficiency for defence. At present, synthetic rubber is being used for various products such as mattresses, boots, shoes, gloves, electrical conductors, protective coatings for concrete floors, airplane tanks, and non-slip floor wax. Tyres also have been compounded from this material.

Syntheticrubber Output

About 2,000 tons of synthetic rubber were produced in 1939, around 11,000 in 1940 and by the fall of 1941 output is expected to be up to at least 20,000 tons.

Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, is completing a plant for the production of synthetic rubber, while some rubber companies in Akron are cooperating with the oil industry in producing this product.

Toluol is another synthetic product being manufactured by the petroleum industry, and already several plants are turning out quantities of this material. Humble Oil & Refining Co. is one of the leaders, while Shell Oil Co., early this pear, completed a toluene plant at Houston which will produce more than 2,000,000 gallons annually, from which it is possible to produce about 20,000,000 pounds of TNT.

Toluene Output

The production of toluene from petroleum is expected to become a major step in building up a stock pile of TNT, marking the beginning of domestic production capacity sufficient for all future needs, military and peacetime.

In addition to the present method by Shell, which is an extractive rather than a synthetic process, the company has perfected a second process under which petroleum molecules are rearranged to give toluene. By utilizing the second process as a supplement to the first, the output of its Houston refinery can be boosted to 10,000,000 gallons of toluene per year, if necessary, from which an annual total of 100,000,000 pounds of TNT may be produced. If needed, Shell's refineries in other sections of the U. S. could increase this output considerably—possibly to as much as 40,000,000 gallons.

Besides wartime requirements a growing list of peacetime uses for toluene is being found. The greatest industrial demand, at present, is in the paint and lacquer industry, where it is used as a thinner. Other important uses are in the manufacture of dyestuffs, as an ingredient of aviation gasoline, and in blasting and other operations where an explosive is needed.

U.S. Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 14.

The cotton market opened very steady today, with quotations ruling from unchanged to 7 points up on a fair trade demand. Later, the market became

Chinese Regulars Total 5,000,000 Says War Minister

Chungking, July 15.

Chinese regular troops now total 5,000,000 men compared with 1,700,000 at the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, revealed General Ho Ying-ching, War Minister and Chief of the General Staff. Reservists total 10,000,000 men and guerilla units 800,000 men.

Equipment, training and experience of Chinese soldiers have vastly improve since the war began, according to General Ho.

Of a total of 19,660 engagements, the Chinese took the initiative in 47 per cent. of major engagements and in over 80 per cent. of minor clashes. There have been nine major battles: at Nanchang and Suihsien, in north Human, north Kwangtung, south Kwangsi, at Ichang, in south Honan, north Kiangsi and in the Chungtiao mountains. Apart from Nanchang, Ichang and Chungtiaoshan, the Chinese repulsed the Japanese in six battles, stated the War Minister.

During the first year of the war, he continued, the Japanese used 20 divisions, in the second year 30½ divisions, during the third and fourth year 35 divisions each, and at present they are employing 36½ divisions.

Loan Welcomed

"We welcome the Japanese loan of Y.300,000,000 to Wang Ching-wei to increase the latter's army, for it means that more puppet troops will surrender to the Chinese," said General Ho.

The number of "puppet" troops who surrendered to Chungking's forces is given as follows: before June, 1939, 137,000 men, during the second half of 1939, 129,230 men, during the first half of 1940, 40,727 men, in the second half of 1940, and the first half of 1941, 66,615 men.

In conclusion, General Ho Ying-ching appealed to the Chinese troops and people to obey the orders of the High Command.—Reuter.

More N.E.I. Pilots to Leave for England

Batavia, July 15.

Lieutenant Bruinier, the only survivor of three Army pilots who took part in the European war, will shortly return to the Netherlands East Indies so that the N.E.I. Air Forces can benefit by his war experience.

In the meantime, the N.E.I. Army Command has received a request from England to send another party of N.E.I. fliers to England, which has resulted in, if possible, even greater enthusiasm than on the first occasion. Even a whole squadron have offered their services. From scores of applicants, five fliers will be selected, who will leave for England within a very short time.—Reuter.

FUNERALS

Miss Hilda S. Johanson

The remains of the late Miss Hilda Sofia Johanson, who passed away at the China Inland Mission Hospital on Monday, were laid to rest in Hungjao Road Cemetery yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large attendance of members of the Mission. Miss Johanson, who was 72 years of age, had spent fifty years in the mission field in China, most of her work being carried on in the interior and to which work the Rev. G. A. Scott paid high tribute in the course of a short address during the service which was held in the Cemetery Chapel. Mr. E. Weller conducted the service in the Chapel, while Mr. Macpherson officiated at the graveside, prayer being offered up by Mr. R. E. Thompson. The pallbearers were:—Messrs. W. J. Drew, A. Hayman, G. R. Hutchinson, A. L. Keeble, R. E. Thompson and G. A. Scott. A beautiful floral cross from her sister at home was lowered into the grave with the coffin. A large number of wreaths were received from members and friends of the Mission. Messrs. Thomas Macdonald and Co. carried out the funeral arrangements.

Mr. Arthur Lewis John

Funeral services for the late Mr. Arthur Lewis John were held yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, with the Rev. F. H. Judd of the Free Christian Church officiating. During the services the congregation sang "Peace, perfect Peace."

The late Mr. John was born in Shanghai in 1893, and received his education in London. In 1911 he entered the Chinese Postal Service. In 1914 he went to France serving with the Chinese Labour Corps and shortly after the war re-entered the Postal Service in 1918. He has served in many Postal Directorates in various parts of China, namely, Canton, Peiping, Swatow, Foochow, Mukden, Amoy, Nanchang, Tsingtao, Nanking, Yunanfu (Kunming) and Shanghai, latterly as Postal Commissioner. In 1920 he married Miss May O'Brien Twigg and is survived by his wife and four daughters, Betty, Helen and Dorothy, of Shanghai, and Eve, who is in England.

The chief mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Leo Saphiere, representing Mrs. John. At the grave prayers were offered by Mr. F. E. Parry and the benediction was pronounced by Mr. Judd. A cushion of flowers from "Betty, Ive, Helen and Dorothy," and a spray of flowers from "May" was lowered into the grave with the casket. The pallbearers were Messrs:—J. N. Greenfield, E. F. Hardman, A. C. R. Nash, L. G. Day, E. C. Watson and F. E. Parry.

Among others sending floral tributes were:—

Tibby, Leo and Joan; Ada and Theo; Aunty Rawsthorne and Mable; Pat and Charles; Emie and Mary; Fellow-Members of the Shanghai Free Christian Church; Ann and Ernest; Tiny and Nancy Aiers; Mrs. F. W. Carey and Miss Latimer; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon J. Day and family; A. M. Chapelain and Staff; Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Chapelain; Y. Fuke; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Greenfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Greenfield and family; I. H. Gunther; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Hurksteo; Rev. W. H. Hudspeth and Mrs. Hudspeth; Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Hyland; P. K. Kanazashi; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kyte; V. J. Maloney; Mr. and Mrs. D. McLorn; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Molland; Arthur and Evelyn Nash; F. A. Nixon; Mr. Hirokune Okada; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Taylor; Mrs. R. E. Toeg and Mip Toeg; Mr. Edmund Toeg; Marjorie Train; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Cholera Certificates For Tientsin

In view of the prevalence of cholera in Shanghai, Tientsin customs authorities have decided to prevent the landing of those passengers who are not in possession of anti-cholera inoculation certificates. Such certificates must have been issued not more than three months previous to the date of landing, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi" yesterday morning.

China Said Preparing For Offensive

Vancouver, July 15.

"The last Japanese soldier will be driven from Chinese soil within a year if the United States and Great Britain continue sending aid to China," said Dr. Alfred Lun, special envoy to the United States from General Chiang Kai-shek. He added that China was preparing to take the offensive against Japan.—Reuter.

Finland on Alert For Parachutists

Helsinki, July 15.

Finland instituted strictest control yesterday on all highways leading to and from Helsinki amid reports of Soviet parachutist thrusts.

Soldiers, civic guards and policemen have been posted every few kilometres and they have the right to halt anybody. Those unable to prove their identity are detained or fined. Even diplomatic automobiles have been subjected to inspection.

These measures were introduced before the war, but were intensified when the U.S.S.R. attempted to land saboteurs via parachutes.

People Suspicious

News of recent parachute landings made the public suspicious of all "foreigners"—a term applied to any one who is unable to speak Finnish with the true accent. A Swedish newspaperman who has lived in Finland for years and who speaks Finnish fluently was recently suspected of being a spy when he photographed a group of leaders. He was denounced to the police and was held until investigation had established his identity.

The extended watch on roads and traffic has made it necessary to call up still more men for the Civic Guards to maintain internal safety.

Public Warned

All travel into the Hango zone or across the frontier into the area of military operations has been forbidden. The public simultaneously was warned that military areas are dangerous because land-mines have not yet been cleared away.

The population has been forbidden to return to areas evacuated before beginning of the present conflict even if military operations are no longer going on there.—United Press.

"Spiritual Operation" On Woman Performed By Quack—Court Story

Charged with fraud, a 60-year old quack doctor named Chang Hsiang-fah, alias Hu Kwung faced the First Special District Court yesterday and was remanded in custody for a week pending further investigations. An accomplice was also detained by the court but a third alleged accomplice was released on bail.

Accused, who was sentenced some time ago by the same court to eight months' imprisonment on a similar charge was arrested on Monday at his "office" in Lane 334 Burkill Road following a complaint made by a Cantonese woman.

Accused was alleged to have performed a "spiritual" operation through the help of Buddha on the woman, who has been ill for some time. She paid $20 as the first instalment of $80 but she was not cured. Instead of some medicine, the woman was said to have been given some ashes of incense which she was asked to cook in water with some sugar. She took the "holy" medicine but soon she realized that she had been defrauded. The police are investigating as accused might have similarly victimized other sick persons.

Another S.M.P. Officer Joins British Forces

Detective Sergeant G. H. Reynolds, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, was honoured at a presentation at the Police Club yesterday afternoon when his friends and colleagues gathered to wish him luck in his future life. Mr. Reynolds, who has been with the police for the past three years, will sail from Shanghai for India on Friday to join His Majesty's fighting forces.

The presentation was presided by Assistant Commissioner V. Sharman of the Special Branch, the police department with which Mr. Reynolds has served during the past few months. The resigning officer was presented with a pipe rack, suitably inscribed, and three pipes. In addressing the gathering, Mr. Sharman told briefly of Mr. Reynolds's work in the force and wished him the best of luck.

The departing officer is also a well known sportsman, having played on the police rugger team and represented Shanghai in Interport series.

U.S. Encircling Japan By Air—Tokyo Report

Tokyo, July 15.

The "Yomiuri" columnist, Mr. Yoshitaro Shimizu, in an open letter to the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, suggested today that the Foreign Office should strongly protest to the United States against its current attitude of "threatening Japan's existence."

He pointed out that the United States, which had been supplying planes and pilots to Chungking, had made a statement promising aid to Russia.

Therefore, he added, there was a possibility of several hundred American planes and pilots being stationed in Siberia and Kamchatka.

Similarly, he continued, the United States might station planes and pilots in Singapore, Hongkong and the Netherlands East Indies toward encircling Japan by air and thus a strong protest to the United States was necessary.—United Press.

N.E.I. Tea Exports

Batavia, July 15.

Australia bought the largest quantity of tea from the Netherlands East Indies in June, followed by the United States. Australia imported 1,667,878 kilograms of tea and the United States 1,299,027 kilograms.

Great Britain remained far behind, buying only 510,348 kilograms. Other main customers of N.E.I. tea during last month were South Africa and Egypt.—Reuter.

Anglo-Soviet Pact Does Not Surprise Japanese

FROM PERCY WHITING

N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, July 15.

Japanese quarters here are by no means surprised at the signing of the military pact between Great Britain and Russia and Japan appears to be little concerned as the agreement affects only the two signatories. The pact is considered to be a natural outcome of the present situation and Britain and Russia are merely putting on a formal basis logical cooperation against a common enemy.

On the other hand, the Japanese are much more interested in the possible cooperation between Russia and the United States, in the Pacific questions and the possible shipment of war supplies via Vladivostok.

Japan is also interested in the reported announcement made by Soviet Russia of zones dangerous to navigation. These are supposed to be in Siberian waters of the Japan Sea and off the coast of Kamchatka. The mining of these areas is presumably for the purpose of protection against U-boats. If this report is true, the Japanese attitude on the matter should be well worth watching.

There is also a report here that Berlin has instructed German exporters in Shanghai to hold their supplies for five months. The natural implication of this report is that the Germans are confident that they will be able to resume their homeward shipments, via Siberia, by that time.

Pact Belittled

Tokyo, July 15.

The Tokyo vernacular press today generally belittled the efficacy of the Soviet-British mutual assistance alliance.

The "Kokumin Shimbun," in a typical editorial, described the agreement as "worthless," basing its claim on the present German dominance of the war situation.

The "Asahi Shimbun," however, declared that Japan must be watchful of developments in Anglo-Russian cooperation because of rumours that Britain and the United States were attempting to form an anti-Japanese front with Chungking.

The "Hochi Shimbun" said the alliance would cast a shadow on Russo-Japanese relations despite existence of the neutrality pact between the two nations because Britain and the United States have been persistently obstructing Japan's programme of constructing an East Asiatic co-prosperity sphere.—United Press.

Thais Said to Have Fired on Indo-China Ship in Mekong

Saigon, July 15.

While a monetary conference between a Thai delegation and Indo-China representatives is due to start at 5 p.m. tomorrow, it was revealed today that an Indo-China mail-boat was fired on from the Thai bank of the Mekong River near Savannakhet, and that a protest had been made by the Indo-China authorities. Two natives are stated to have been killed and two injured aboard the vessel.

It is believed that Thailand is experiencing some difficulty regarding cash compensation of capital investments taken over in the ceded territories, and that this will form one subject of discussions at the monetary conference.

Meanwhile, news of the continuation of Japanese press attacks against Indo-China is greeted with apathy by the general public here, but it is felt that some form of Japanese action is pending in the near future. Typical comment asserts that the apparent ability of Russia to stem the German invasion is causing Japan to relinquish her ideas of a northward move against the Soviet and to renew her southward drive with a view to quieting unrest in Japan owing to the present static situation. The only incentive would be the acquisition of advanced aeroplane and naval bases in the southern Pacific, it is pointed out.

Apart from a temporary hitch in the delivery of rice, Indo-China is fulfilling all conditions of the recently ratified treaty to the letter. Official and Japanese circles refuse all comment.—Reuter.

Units Going to Border

Bangkok, July 15.

Members of government units to be stationed in new territories acquired as result of the war with French Indo-China will go to the frontiers by train on July 26.—United Press.

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Administrative Organs in Nanking To Be Streamlined

Nanking, July 14.

Unification and streamlining of administrative organs in the near future, as a first step in the Nanking Government's intensified efforts to meet the new foreign and domestic situation, was decided at a meeting of high government officials including Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai, and Mr. Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan.

Reorganization of the government system, and reshuffle of personnel are considered necessary to meet problems arising from first, recognition of the Nanking Government by the European Powers, including the selection of diplomatic representatives; second, closer co-operation with Japan as a sequel to the visits to Tokyo of Mr. Wang and Mr. Chou, and third reconstruction and the development of Nanking-controlled territory.

The most urgent problem is the establishment of peace and order within the Nanking Government's territory, involving an expansion of the Army and a system of defence.

Economic Aid

Extension of financial and economic aid to agricultural villages to insure the people's food supply, as well as the opening of further roads and waterways to permit closer communications between cities and villages also are important problems.

Closely bound up with these questions are those of regulating labour in the cities and the encouragement of small and middle-scale industrial and trade enterprises.

Meanwhile, the government was awaiting the return to Nanking of Dr. Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador, who played an effective role in Mr. Wang Ching-wei's recent discussions with Japanese leaders.

Mr. Honda is due to leave Tokyo on July 16 bearing concrete plans for the further cementing of Sino-Japanese relations. It is understood that after conferring with Nanking leaders, Mr. Honda again will return to Japan.—Domei.

Route of U.S. Help To USSR Important To Japan

Tokyo, July 15.

The importance to Japan of United States aid to Russia would depend not so much on the volume sent but on the route over which it was sent, the "Japan Times & Advertiser" said in an editorial today.

The newspaper, which is regarded as a semi-official organ of the Foreign Office, said that from the Japanese standpoint . . . it would be of the utmost importance to know not how much seaborne traffic would flow but what route shipments from America would take in aiding Russia.

"America's promise to aid the Soviets against Germany, so promptly given on the outbreak of the war, still remains to be subtantiated by actual shipment of war supplies, and what route or routes such shipments will follow is a question for speculation here and elsewhere," said the "Times and Advertiser."

The newspaper said there were four possible approaches to Soviet territory over which American aid could flow, namely the Pacific, via the Sea of Okhotsk, Japan Sea and Behring sea, the Arctic ocean, the Baltic and the Black Sea, the latter two of which routes could not now be considered.

This leaves only the Arctic and the Pacific as possible directions from which shipments may reach Soviet industrial towns," the newspaper said, adding that of those two routes the only practical one was the Pacific with Vladivostok the natural Russian port of entry.—United Press.

Manuel Fox Had 114 Conferences Here

Hongkong, July 15.

Mr. Manuel Fox, American member of the Sino-American Stabilization Board, arrived here yesterday from Shanghai, where, he said, he and his colleagues held 114 conferences during their two weeks stay.

Mr. Fox said he was highly satisfied with results of the committee's work thus far but he said it was impossible to predict what lines the board's recommendations would take regarding stabilization of China's currency.

The committee has accumulated a tremendous amount of data which is being assembled in memorandum form for future use.

Conferences will be held in Hongkong, Mr. Fox said, but he did not indicate how long the committee members would remain there.—United Press.

Strike Closes Hankow "Central China Post"

Hankow, July 14.

Hankow's only English-language newspaper, the "Central China Post," published by Mr. H. J. Archibald, was forced to cease publication when employees went on a strike demanding shorter hours and higher wages —Domei.

All Russians in French Indo-China Arrested

Saigon, July 15.

All Russians in French Indo-China have been arrested as a consequence of severance of diplomatic relations with Russia, it was announced officially here yesterday. Six hundred French and native communists also were arrested and put in concentration camps, it was announced.—United Press.

Chinese Press Praises British Gesture

Chungking, July 15.

The Sino-British exchange of Notes on abolition of extra-territoriality, rendition of concessions and revision of treaties was given prominence in this morning's Chinese papers which unanimously hailed Great Britain's gesture as further indication of Sino-British friendship and collaboration.

In a leading article on the subject, the official "Central Daily News" said: "The exchange of Notes is a noteworthy event because it shows closer collaboration among the Democracies. As the war continues the enemies of the Axis Powers will increase in number and strength.

Our fight is steadily gaining international sympathy. We are confident that sympathy and assistance from friendly Powers will be further increased. The Sino-British exchange of Notes is an important achievement on the part of Dr. Quo Tai-chi and another step in Sino-British closer co-operation."—Reuter.

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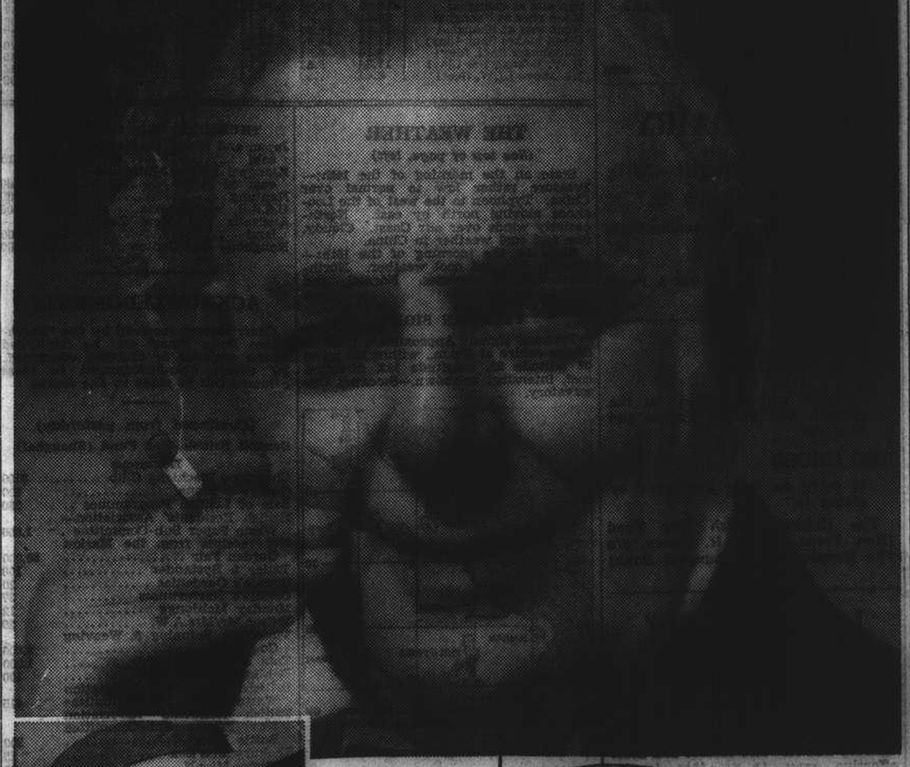

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OCT 21 1941

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1941 (22nd day of 6th moon)

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To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

BIRTHS

MITCHELL.—On June 17, 1941, at Hamilton, New Zealand, to BETTY, wife of G. Mitchell, Shanghai Dockyards, a daughter. Both well. —709

BOGH-ANDERSEN.—On July 13, 1941, at The Country Hospital, Shanghai, to KARENLISE (née Jessen) wife of A. Bogh-Andersen, Danish Vice-Consul at Shanghai, a son. 10286

ORR.—On July 14, 1941, at Melbourne, Australia, to JEAN, wife of H. E. Orr, a son. —688

ENGAGEMENT

BANHAM — DONNELLY :—The engagement is announced of HERBERT GODFREY, (PETER), second son of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. J. Banham of Royston, Herts, to GLADYS JOAN, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivon A. Donnelly of Shanghai. 10280

CARDS

The family of the late MRS. BERNADETTE CARION SILVA wish to thank their friends for the kind expressions of sympathy and for the beautiful floral tributes sent during their recent sad bereavement. 10279

MRS. E. XAVIER and family wish to thank their friends for the messages of sympathy and for the beautiful flowers sent during their recent sad bereavement. 10278

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JULY

16 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
16 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Night 402 Avenue Haig.
16 Shanghai-Soochow Railway opened (1906)
16 Japanese Government led by Admiral Yonai resigned (1940)

COMING EVENTS

JULY

17 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Norwegian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
18 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Greek Night 402 Avenue Haig.
19 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', American Night 402 Avenue Haig.
20 Girl Guides' Fun Fair. War Fund, Shanghai Jewish School
21 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Czechoslovakian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
22 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Naval Military and Air Force Night 402 Avenue Haig.
23 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
23 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Netherlands and Belgian Night. 402 Avenue Haig.
24 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Dominions Night 402 Avenue Haig.
25 Extr. Gen. Mtg., Shanghai Club, 5.30.
25 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Polish Night 402 Avenue Haig.
26 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Free French Night 402 Avenue Haig.
30 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.

THE SUNGALA RUBBER ESTATE LTD.

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

At the Annual General Meeting of the Company held yesterday, a Final Dividend of Ninety cents per share was declared payable on the last financial year's working ended March 31, 1941.

Due to the delay in arrival of the necessary remittance, the date of the payment of this Dividend will be announced in the Press at a later date.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THE GEDDES TRADING & DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.
Secretaries.

Shanghai, July 15, 1941. 10288

NOTICE

commencing Wednesday July 16 until September 1 our office hours will be 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

COLUMBIA FILM OF CHINA, LTD.
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER OF CHINA
PARAMOUNT FILM OF CHINA
RKO RADIO PICTURES OF CHINA
20th CENTURY FOX FEDERAL INCORPORATED USA.
UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION
UNIVERSAL PICTURES CORPORATION
WARNER BROS. FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES INCORPORATED.

10285

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Privately owned available immediately for two months. Fordor Sedan late model. In perfect order US$30 per month. Apply in first instance, Fraser Motors, Telephone 21949. —696

"TRANSPORTATION"

It was to give good transportation at low cost that the first Ford car was built. It has taken 38 years of building constantly better transportation to produce the present Ford.

GET THE FACTS AND YOU'LL GET A FORD

BILLS MOTORS
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MUNICIPALITY OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
MUNICIPAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER

ADVERTISEMENT

The Municipal Commissioners of George Town, Penang, require an Assistant Engineer, aged about 25 years preferably unmarried, for the permanent staff of their Municipal Engineer's Department, the appointment being in the first instance on a three years' Agreement.

Applicants must have had a good general and technical education and be Associate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers or the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or possess a recognised civil engineering degree.

They should have had a sound engineering training and experience in Municipal and General Engineering work including the construction of roads, sewers, bridges and buildings.

Salary:—$450 per month for the first year, $475 for the second year and $500 per month for the third year of the Agreement. In the event of the appointment being continued after the expiry of the Agreement the salary will rise by annual increments of $25 per month to $750 per month, the value of the dollar being 2/4d Sterling.

The person appointed will be required to provide and maintain a motor car for use on duty. The Commissioners will pay a transport allowance which at present is $80 a month. A free passage will be provided to Penang with half pay during the voyage. The selected candidate must pass an approved medical examination.

Eight months' leave on full pay, with passage paid, is usually granted after four years' service, if the appointment be continued for that period.

There is a compulsory Provident Fund for Municipal Servants, of which the person appointed must become a Member. Its chief points are as follows:—Members contribute 10 per cent. of their salaries, and the Commissioners make a donation of a similar sum. After ten years' approved service, or at death, or (with certain conditions) on forced retirement at any time, the amount standing to an Officers' account (Contributor's Subscriptions and Commissioners' Donations with accrued interest) is paid to him or his representatives, as the case may be.

Applications stating whether married or single, and giving age and birthplace, with details of education, training and experience generally, and referring particularly to the qualifications mentioned above, and accompanied by copies (not originals) of testimonials, to be sent to the Municipal Secretary, Penang, Straits Settlements, as soon as possible.

By order

T. W. DOUGLAS
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners.

Municipal Offices, George Town, Penang, June 28, 1941.

NOTICE

SUNG SING COTTON MILL No. 2

Referring to the notice appearing in the Chinese Press purporting to issue from the "Sung Sing Receiving Committee" we hereby notify the public that the Sung Sing No. 2 Mill is entirely privately owned. The public is therefore advised that the company's business will be carried on as usual by its present duly constituted management.

ALLMAN, DAVIES and KOPS.
Attorneys for
ASSOCIATED AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, INC.

Shanghai, July 13, 1941. 10283

NOTICE

THE SUNG SING COTTON MILL No. 9 LTD.

Refering to the notice appearing in the Chinese Press, purporting to issue from "Sung Sing Mills Receiving Committee", we hereby notify the Public that this Mill is entirely privately owned and operated by a duly incorporated British Company. The Public is therefore advised that the Company's business will be carried on as usual by its present duly constituted management.

PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & CO.
Legal Practitioners for the Company

Shanghai, July 13, 1941. 10284

SWISS WATCHMAKER

(Holder of Swiss Government Diploma)
All work personally done by
E. TOBLER, 153 Nanking Road
4th floor. Telephone 12160 —697

FROM A TESTIMONIAL

received by the manufacturers of a hair restorer, "Before using your lotion I had three bald patches. Now I have only one". Losses of jewellery, furs and other portable valuables are made good when they are protected by All Risks insurance.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

NORGE

for refrigeration

COLUMBIA RADIO

British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.

878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 36865 10001

CHRYSLER'S FLUID DRIVE

would make any engine better. It is the modern way to apply power. Why shift gears? Come in and try Fluid Driving

MARK L. MOODY
Fed, Inc., U.S.A.
80 Avenue Edward VII.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS

Twenty-five Year First Mortgage 6% Silver Debentures, Series A.
First Mortgage 6% Silver Dollar Debentures, Series B due 1957.
First Mortgage 6% Silver Dollar Debentures, Series C due 1957.

Pursuant to the Indenture and Trust Deed dated August 1, 1932, securing the above-mentioned Debentures of this Company, no transfers or exchanges of such Debentures will be made during the period from July 22, 1941 to the next interest payment date of such Debentures, namely August 1, 1941 (both days inclusive).

C. D. LONGHURST,
Secretary and Comptroller.

Shanghai, July 12, 1941. 10220

NOTICE

From July 15 to August 31, 1941, our office hours will be 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily.

U.S. ORIENTAL SHIPPING CO. (CHINA)
COAL DEPARTMENT

10291

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT

10047

REMEMBER

the sick and wounded on the African and Syrian Fronts and help the

RED CROSS

to carry on their fine work by giving to

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.)

Leaving China?

Some of our readers are going to a new country; many of them are returning to their homeland — in either case they will want to keep in touch with personalities and Chinese affairs. The easiest and most effective way to do this is by subscribing to the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

The "North-China Herald" is a weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" and is mailed to foreign countries every Wednesday.

$26 for 3 months
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26, The Bund. *General Manager.*

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Nantao, Shanghai. Tel: Office 14653

10076

THE SHANGHAI DIRECTORY

Orders are now being filled in rotation

PRICE $25

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
17 The Bund Telephone 11055

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	July 14 16.00	July 14 21.00	July 15 4.00	July 15 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.63	29.67	29.65	29.70
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.04	0.00	+0.01	+0.05
at 32 F. „ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.01	+0.03	+0.02	+0.03
Wind (direction)	ENE	NE/N	N/W	NE
„ (miles per hour)	17.5	9.3	1.9	8.1
Temperature (Fahr.)	73.0°	69.1°	64.0°	72.3°
Humidity (per cent)	76	83	98	73
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	9	0	8	7
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report July 14	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.65	—0.01	29.67
Temperature: min. 64.4° max. 78.4°	71.4°	—2.3°	81.1°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	33.53	1.02	25.27

Time and Tide	16/7	17/7	18/7	19/7	20/7	21/7	22/7
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.59	5.00	5.00	5.01	5.02	5.02	5.03
Sun sets at Shanghai	19.00	19.00	18.59	18.59	18.58	18.58	18.57
Moon rises at Shanghai	23.44	—	0.19	0.56	1.36	2.20	3.08
Moon sets at Shanghai	11.56	12.50	13.42	14.34	15.26	16.17	17.07
Flood makes Shal. (day)	14.55	15.50	17.00	8.10	7.23	8.30	9.26
Ebb makes Shal. (day)	8.10	8.54	9.45	10.47	12.00	13.00	13.55
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	17.33	5.53	7.10	8.36	9.43	10.30	10.54
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	8.45	7.60	6.80	6.57	6.98	7.76	8.92

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, right)

State on the morning of the 14th:—Pressure rather low to normal over China. Typhoon to the west of the Loochoos moving north by east. Northeasterly winds over our Coast. Cloudy, fine and cool weather in China.

State on the morning of the 15th:—Cloudy, fine and cool weather. Northnorth-easterly breezes. Normal and rising pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 120 miles of latitude 33, longitude 132, direction east, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, July 16. Reg. Ord.

	Reg.	Ord.
Aust. N.Z. Manila and Java Ports	*20.00	8.30
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	*20.00	8.30
Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces via Amoy	*20.00	8.30
Shemkiamen and Tinghai..	9.30	10.00
Hongkong	12.30	13.00
Amoy Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces via Amoy.	13.30	14.00
Swatow	14.00	14.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

THURSDAY, July 17.

Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Australia and New Zealand	19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

(Continued from yesterday)

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

DONATIONS

Chinchipo Machiang Club	$100	We Five	100
George & Diana	500	Anonymous	4,000
Sale of London Programmes	250	Parkhill A.	600
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	1,666	Tata, B.D.	500
Net receipts from the Market Garden Fair	66,000	Howells, Mrs. M.	10
Tatler & Bystander	100	Anonymous	500
Connie's Gardenias	20	Anonymous	5
Connie's Nasturtiums	37	Walford, A.S.	100
Monday Mahjongg	12	Campbell, D.A.	700
Wilson, Mr/Mrs. A.W.	30	Dunkley, G.S.	30
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	2,000	Anonymous	7,500
Tata & Co., Ltd., B.D.	1,200	Tin Merchants	200
Dahlin, Mr/Mrs. E.A.	100	L.J.	1,000
British Residents' Association—Waste Paper Sub-Committee	415	Moses, A.E.	200
British Residents' Association—War Efforts Sub-Committee	300	Anonymous	100
Shekury, Miss Ena	25		
Williams, Miss N.	30		
Hungjao Golf Club Annual Dinner	23,162		
Mothersill, J.R.	1,000		
Electric & Musical Industries (China), Ltd.	500		
Marsay, W.	100		
A. Windfall	340		
Nobs 3600	50		
King, M.	20		
Calder, W.G.	30		
Bungey, W.S.	100		
Wood, L.F.	40		
Jenssen, Mrs. O.	20		
Lengden, P.E.	40		
Poker Cheats	60		
Kelly, Allen P.	300		
Anonymous	100		
Anonymous	50		
Tolmie, G.W.	100		
Malcolm, John	25		
J.M.	50		
D.M.	100		

(To be continued tomorrow)

Just say "Arrow" to our Salesman in the Men's Wear Section

Plain White and Coloured Stripes.

and he will at once show you America's latest contribution to summer wear for the smartly dressed man of 1941.

PRICE U.S.$2.25 EACH

AT WHITEAWAY'S

"WAR SAVINGS INVESTMENT WEEK"

JULY 9 TO JULY 16, 1941

This War will be won by protracted effort in the air, on land, at sea, in the factory, in the field and in the home; by continual saving and by placing those savings at the disposal of the British Government

INVEST IN SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

PAY IN AT CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, 18 THE BUND

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10275

ST. GILES BRITISH SCHOOL

TSINGTAO

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
FROM 6—17 YEARS

Applications for entry now accepted for the Christmas Term,
Commencing Friday, September 12, 1941

Prospectus on Application

SOME VACANCIES STILL OPEN FOR SUMMER SCHOOL,
July 7 to September 6, 1941

B. G. INGE, *Headmaster*

10281

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED, handsome young Chinese salesman, English-speaking, experience preferable. Please apply with passport photo. Box 394, NCDN. —705

LARGE export firm requires immediate and permanent services of first-class brokers for piecegoods (local manufacture), hardware and chemicals. Address Box 412, NCDN, stating previous experience and salary expected. —707

INCREASE your earning power by learning shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Expert tuition. Many placed in suitable positions after few months' training. Apply for particulars. The Shanghai Business College. 320 Szechuen Road (second-floor). Telephone 17733. 12489

AN European gentleman as supervisor of sanitary and clearing works in a big bank office. Good references and guarantee required. State nationality, experience and salary expected. Box 388, NCDN. —654

STENO-TYPIST with at least five years' experience required by import/export firm. Apply Box 392, NCDN, stating salary required. —668

EXPERIENCED English-speaking Chinese lady steno-typist wanted by import firm. State qualifications and salary expected. Box 394, NCDN. 10268

Miscellaneous

PHOTOCOPIES of documents, etc., reproductions and enlargements, Alfred Sachs, Telephone 10204, 666 Szechuen Road. —241

CLEANING and mending all kinds of rugs. Also buying and selling woollen rugs and blackwood furniture. King Ven Chai, 47 Kiangse Road, telephone 13318. —191

CARPETS cleaned chemically, 15 cents per square foot. Rugs repaired, stored, dyed. Esso Company, telephone 12170. 10084

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE, Studebaker Dictator in first class condition, US$800 or near offer. Box 407, NCDN. —699

THREE Renaults, two Citroens in good running order for sale bloc US$1,600. Grand Garage Francais. 10269

WANTED 1934/1935 coupe or sedan, any make. No dealers. Address Box 408, NCDN. 10294

WANTED to buy, a small car, model not later than 1935. Must be cheap. Please apply with your car to Room 407, 470 Hankow Road at the dinner time. 10287

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bill Motors authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 10008

1939 Bantam, 35 miles per gallon, in perfect shape, US$575 or nearest offer. Telephone 44808, office time. —640

1933 Citroen, 4-cylinder, 4-door sedan. Perfect condition. Owner leaving. Quick sale at US$280. Telephone 84936 office hours. —655

WILL buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70159, Triangle Motors. —8679

Boats

A 40-horse power gasoline engine motor boat built in England, teak wood body, 30 feet, 7 feet wide. A house-boat with saloon, dining-room, bedroom, bath, kitchen and other sanitary equipment, etc. Best quality, modern style. For information please apply Room 213 Continental Bank Building, Kiukiang Road, telephone 17630. —718

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

SMART businessman seeks position any line. Export, import export. Been Excellent references. Cutport no objection. American passport. Box 403, NCDN. —693

CHINESE lawyer with English knowledge and office experience seeks any position. 253 Wuting Road. —703

FOREIGNER, 19, experienced, knowing typing, correspondence, bookkeeping, English, German, seeks position anywhere. Box 414, NCDN. —711

QUALIFIED lady secretary stenographer (British subject) desires responsible employment. $400. Temporary/otherwise. Box 364. NCDN. —710

WANTED chemist expert for composition of dyes for silk printing. Box 406, NCDN. —701

EFFICIENT secretary stenographer, seeks better position. Box 405, NCDN. —695

FOREIGN experienced accountant-bookkeeper, open for engagement. Address Box 411, NCDN. —706

YOUNG lady stenotypist with office experience seeks position. Moderate salary. Box 350, NCDN. —720

YOUNG girl seeks any position, preferably dental office. Speaks fluent English. Box 421, NCDN. —721

EURASIAN, energetic and industrious, desires change. Speaks excellent Japanese and Chinese. Well-experienced manage shipping work. Address Box 419, NCDN. —716

ASSISTANT accountant, 33, eight years in present position with large concern, experienced in costing, statistics, etc., looking for opening with good prospects of advancement. Excellent references. Apply Box 422, NCDN. —725

INTELLIGENT young stenographer. British, in search of position with prospects of advancement. Please reply to Box 389, NCDN. 10261

STENOTYPIST, young Chinese lady, open for engagement for full-time work. Apply Box 376, NCDN. —638

AMERICAN youth seeks responsible position. Experienced in all office work. Capable of taking charge of office. Excellent references. Box 398, NCDN. —639

Business Opportunities

FOR SALE as a running concern, modern bar room on a splendid site with long-term lease opposite Jessfield Park, commands good patronage. Owner leaving soon. For particulars apply to Mr. Char Woo Ching, 59 Peking Road. —637

Cameras

PHOTOGRAPHIC equipment: For sale at reasonable, but not sacrifice prices: One Leica camera, with many extra lenses; One Leica enlarger; One Leica projector, and many Leica sundries; One 16 m.m. Cine-Kodak, with additional telephoto lense: One printing box and a considerable quantity of darkroom equipment. May be seen at Room 400, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, from 10 to 12.30; also between 1.30 and 4.30 to-day. 10265

WANTED Kodak movie camera and projector, 16 mm. or 8 mm. Apply Box 371, NCDN. —326

Educational

GENTLEMAN wants Russian lessons by well-educated lady. Please state fee wanted per hour and write to Box 92, NCDN. —702

JAPANESE gentleman wants lessons in Shanghai dialect. Apply Box 578, NCDN. —646

CHINESE young ladies wishing to exchange Chinese lessons for ballroom dancing, 3-5 p.m. daily. Room not provided. Box 377, NCDN. —632

For Sale—Miscellaneous

GOLD Australian cuff links in blue enamel, for sale, $310. Address Box 404, NCDN. —694

REFRIGERATING machine, ammonia, single cylinder with accessories. For inspection, 100 Great Western Road. —704

LARGE Norge refrigerator nine inches 220 volts three years guarantee; one Columbia cabinet radio gramophone, all-wave. 19 Route Delastre. —683

FOR SALE. Imported Singer treadle sewing machine, disappearing model. First-class condition. Local $725. Apply Box 397, NCDN. —630

LIBRARY for sale; 1,000 books (mostly English), Fiction, science. 600 magazines. A-1 condition. Lane 120 Baikal Road, House 33. —687

SMALL Johnson petrol engine, about 1 h.p., A1 condition, $300. Box 401, NCDN. —680

DE LUXE paintings, miniatures, complete cutlery set, silver chandeliers, beautiful dinner/mocha/coffee set. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Arts. —722

HANAU quartz and Sollux lamps, newest style, brandnew; at any reasonable price. Inspection: 124 Sassoon House. 10260

LEATHERGOODS factory, producing exquisite hits for export, invites interested parties and purchasing managers to inspect their samples, etc. For appointment ring up 13757. —446

CRYSTALWARE, porcelains, cutlery, linen, all best European qualities in large selection. Moderate prices. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. —721

Radios

11-VALVE Philco world receiver, 1938, for sale. Excellent condition, $950. Owner leaving. Telephone 70902 between 10.30 a.m. and 12. —682

RADIO O.K.? For expert repairs, genuine parts, moderate charges, telephone 43383 Chang's Radio Corporation. —672

TELEPHONE 51140! Radio repairs at your home. Foreign engineer, best references. "Radio Expert," 131/438 Museum Road. —644

RCA seven tube short wave radio model 1938 in good condition, US$45 or nearest offer. Telephone 81900 (2-4 p.m.) —647

Animals

PEDIGREED female scottie, three months old, for sale. Call 94090 Extension 132, office hours. 10282

LOST: Six months old terrier, curly haired, pure breed, female, answers to the call of "Trixi". Reward $60. Apply 369 Avenue Roi Albert, Flat 6, Telephone 78934. —713

THOROUGHBRED Siamese kittens for sale. Cheap. Please write Box 399, NCDN. —685

[illegible] have several good dogs to be claimed or adopted, also kittens. —723

SPITZ dog. Young, full grown male for sale. Any reasonable sum if offered good home. Box 373, NCDN. —631

Lost

CUSTOMS Permanent Deposit Receipt No. 77, $500, has been lost and declared null and void. Honda Shoten. —691

D/O. No. 46 and 47, respectively for 200 bags stewed rice and 1196 bags white rice, ex ss. Marechal Joffre, issued on July 8, 1941 by the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, in the name of the French Army, have been lost and are hereby declared null and void. —668

LOST: 7 Customs Sub-Passes No. AH9418/9424, for 108 packages hogsheads of tobacco leaf ex s.s. Gertrude Maersk issued on March 21, 1938, in the name of The China Engineers, Ltd., marked EXM 61/85 (25 packages), EXP 75/85 (11 packages), REM 116/140 (25 packages) REP 129/140 (12 packages), EBR 66/75 (10 packages), EL6 1/10 (10 packages), LL5 1/15 (15 packages). The China Engineers, Ltd. —650

Wanted to Purchase

SPORTING ammunition for 9 mm. Mauser required. Please reply Box 420, NCDN. —719

WANTED to purchase. Acme Commodity and Phrase Code. Original print in good condition. Address Box 400, NCDN. —683

WANTED to buy: Copy of Montgomery Ward and Co. Spring (1941) Catalogue. Replies to Post Office Box 547. —616

WANTED to buy, two gentlemen's and one lady's bicycles. Apply Mr. Tong. Telephone 30337. —691

WANTED to buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. —101

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, massage from 2 to 10 p.m. —684

LADY gives general massage, manicure, 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, 1ift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. —676

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade from Ezra Road 93-94. Telephone 11984. —679

Holiday Resorts

KING'S Hotel still have a few rooms available, facing the sea, with bathrooms and verandahs. For reservations telegraph "Kings Weihaiwei". 10274

VILLA Lucia, 4 Chih Chuan Road. Ittis Huk, Tsingtao. First class pension. Open for reservations. 10139

LUXURIOUS rooms, excellent board, special terms for September. Best location, two minutes' walk from German Beach White House, 20 Hwei Chuan Road, Tsingtao. —8601

More Classified Ads. Overleaf